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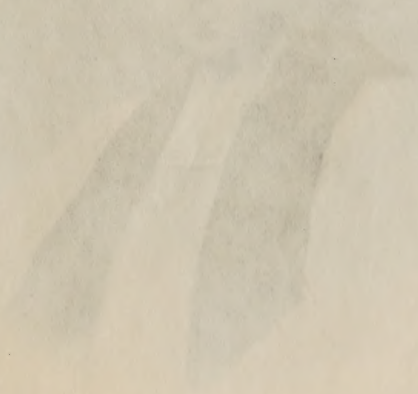
Samuel Provoost.

THE RIGHT REV. SAMUEL PROVOOST, D.D.

FIRST BISHOP OF NEW-YORK

From an Original Portrait in the possession of Dr James R. Chilton.



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THE NEW YORK

Genealogical and Biographical Record.

VOL. XVIII. NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1887. No. 1.

SAMUEL PROVOOST, FIRST BISHOP OF NEW YORK.*

AN ADDRESS TO THE GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

BY GEN. JAS. GRANT WILSON.

(With a Portrait of Bishop Provoost.)

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

"It is a pleasing fancy which the elder Disraeli has preserved, somewhere, in amber, that portrait-painting had its origin in the inventive fondness of a girl, who traced upon the wall the profile of her sleeping lover. It was an outline merely, but love could always fill it up and make it live. It is the most that I can hope to do for my dear, dead brother. But how many there are—the world-wide circle of his friends, his admiring diocese, his attached clergy, the immediate inmates of his heart, the loved ones of his hearth—from whose informing breath it will take life, reality, and beauty." These beautiful words are borrowed from Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, who used them as an introductory paragraph in a memorial of one of Bishop Provoost's successors, Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright. They are also, in a measure, suitable for the same purpose on this occasion.

The Provoosts are of Huguenot origin, and first settled in the New World in the year 1638. They came from Normandy, where the name may be seen in Rouen and elsewhere, at this day, in the various forms of Prēvot, Prēvort, Prêvost, and Provost. It is unnecessary for me to enter upon the genealogy of this ancient New York family, as that has already been done by Edwin R. Purple, in the sixth volume of the Society's quarterly publication, THE RECORD. John Provoost, fourth in descent from David, the first settler, and father of the future bishop, was a wealthy merchant, and for many years one of the Governors of King's College.† His wife, Eve, was a daughter of Harmanus Rutgers. Samuel was their eldest son. He was born in the city of New York, February 26, 1742, and was one of the seven graduates of King's (now Columbia) College at its first commencement,

*A portion of this address appeared in The Centennial History of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New York, 1785–1885. New York, 1886.

† His cousin David was known as "Ready-money Provoost," from his great wealth and willingness to use it promptly in loans and speculation. His widow married again and became the mother of General William Alexander, Earl of Stirling.

in 1758, carrying off the honors, although the youngest but one of his class. His classmates were the Rev. Joshua Bloomer; Judge Isaac Ogden, of the Supreme Court of Canada; Joseph Reade, of New Jersey, Master in Chancery; Rudolph Ritzema, lieutenant-colonel in the British army; Colonel Philip Van Cortlandt, of the American service, and Samuel Verplanck, one of the Governors of King's College. Among others who soon after were graduated at Provoost's *alma mater*, and who at a later period all became his personal friends, were Alexander Hamilton, Egbert Benson, John Jay, Robert R. Livingston, Henry Rutgers, and Gouverneur Morris.

In the summer of 1761 young Provoost sailed for England, and in November of the same year entered St. Peter's College, Cambridge. He soon became a favorite with the master, Dr. Edmund Law, afterward Bishop of Carlisle, and the father of Lord Ellenborough, and two English bishops. John Provoost, being an opulent merchant, his son enjoyed, in addition to a liberal allowance, the advantage of an expensive tutor in the person of Dr. John Jebb, a man of profound learning, and a zealous advocate of civil and religious liberty, with whom he corresponded till the doctor's death in 1786. In February, 1766, Mr. Provoost was admitted to the order of deacon at the Chapel Royal of St. James' Palace, Westminster, by Dr. Richard Terrick, Bishop of London. During the month of March he was ordained at the King's Chapel, Whitehall, by Dr. Edmund Kean, Bishop of Chester. In St. Mary's Church, Cambridge, he married, on June 8th of the same year (1766), Maria, daughter of Thomas Bousfield, a rich Irish banker, residing on his beautiful estate of Lake Lands, near Cork, and the sister of his favorite classmate. Provoost's brother-in law, Benjamin Bousfield, afterward a member of the Irish Parliament, wrote an able reply to Edmund Burke's celebrated work on the French Revolution, which was published in London in 1791. The young clergyman with his attractive and accomplished wife sailed in September for New York, and in December he became an assistant minister of Trinity Parish, which then embraced St. George's and St. Paul's, the Rev. Samuel Auchmuty, rector, the Rev. John Ogilvie and the Rev. Charles Inglis, assistant ministers. During the summer of 1769 Mr. and Mrs. Provoost visited Mrs. Bousfield and her son on her estate in Ireland, and spent several months in England, and on the Continent.

Some time previous to the commencement of the Revolutionary War Mr. Provoost's connection with Trinity Church was dissolved. Dr. Berrian and other writers are wrong in giving the year 1770 as the date of this event. From indorsements on MS. sermons submitted to the speaker it appears that Provoost was preaching regularly in the parish church and chapels as late as the month of December, 1771. It is probable that the connection was continued beyond this date, possibly as late as the beginning of 1774. The reasons assigned for the severance of this connection were—first, that a portion of the congregation charged him with not being sufficiently evangelical in his preaching; and, second, that his patriotic views of the then approaching contest with the mother country were not in accord with those of a majority of the parish. Before the spring of 1774 Mr. Provoost purchased a small place in Dutchess (now Columbia) County, adjacent to the estate of his friends, Walter and Robert Cambridge Livingston, who had been fellow-students with him in the English University, and removed there with his family. At East Camp, as his rural retreat was called, the patriot preacher occupied himself with literary pursuits

and with the cultivation of his farm and garden. He was an ardent disciple of the Swedish Linnæus, and he possessed, for that period, a large and valuable library. Provoost was, perhaps, the earliest of American bibliophiles. Among his beloved books were several magnificent Baskervilles, numerous volumes of sermons, and other writings of English bishops, including the scarce octavo edition of the poems of the eccentric Richard Corbet, of whom Provoost related many amusing anecdotes; a rare Venetian illustrated *Dante* of 1547; Rapin's *England*, in five noble folios; a collection of *Americana* and *Elzeviriana*, and not a few *incunabula*, including a Sweynheym and Pannartz imprint of 1470.* These were chiefly purchased while a student at Cambridge, and contained his armorial book-plate, with his name engraved, Samuel Provost. It was not until 1769 that he adopted the additional letter which appears in his later book-plate and signatures.

While in the enjoyment of his books and flowers and farm, and finding happiness in the society of his growing family and his friends, the Livingstons, and far away from "the clangor of resounding arms," Mr. Provoost occasionally filled the pulpits of some of the churches then existing in that part of the diocese—at Albany, Catskill, Hudson, and Poughkeepsie. At the latter place he preached the consecration sermon at Christ Church, the Rev. John Beardsley, rector, on Christmas Day, 1774. In the following year, among his literary recreations was the translation of favorite hymns in Latin, French, German, and Italian; also the preparation of an exhaustive index to the elaborate "Historia Plantarum" of John Baushin, whom he styles the "prince of botanists" on a fly-leaf of the first volume of this work, purchased while at Cambridge University in 1766. To the year 1776 belong the passages appended below, which are written on the last leaf of a sermon that would seem to have been delivered in St. Peter's Church, Albany: "In times of impending Calamity and distress, when the liberties of America are imminently endangered by the secret machinations and open assaults of an insidious and vindictive administration, it becomes the indispensable duty of these hitherto free and happy

* The author of this address is fortunate in the possession of two of Bishop Benjamin Moore's Sermons, printed by Hugh Gaine, at the *Bible*, in Hanover Square, in 1792–3, bound together, from the library of Bishop Provoost, and containing his book-plate as seen on this page. He has also in his possession the MS. Sermon preached by the Bishop at the General Convention of 1795.

Colonies, with true penitence of heart, and the most reverent Devotion, publicly to acknowledge the over-ruling providence of God; to confess and deplore our offences against him, and to supplicate his interposition for averting the threaten'd danger, and prospering our strenuous efforts in the Cause of Freedom, Virtue, and Posterity.

"The Congress, therefore, considering the warlike preparations of the British ministry to subvert our invaluable rights and privileges, and to reduce us by fire and sword, by the savages of the wilderness, and our own domestics, to the most abject and ignominious Bondage: desirous at the same time to have people of all ranks and degrees, duly impressed with a Solemn sense of God's superintending Providence, and of their duty devoutly to rely, in all their lawful enterprises on his aid and direction: Do earnestly recommend, that friday, the seventeenth Day of May next, be observed by the said Colonies, as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer; that we may with united hearts confess and bewail, our manifold sins and Transgressions, and by a Sincere repentance and amendment of Life, appease his righteous Displeasure and thro' the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, obtain his pardon and forgiveness. Humbly imploring his assistance to frustrate the Cruel purposes of our unnatural Enemies; and by inclining their hearts to justice and benevolence, prevent the farther effusion of kindred blood. But if continuing deaf to the voice of reason and humanity, and inflexibly bent on Desolation and war, they constrain us to repel their hostile invasions by open resistance, that it may please the Lord of Hosts, the God of Armies, to animate our officers and Soldiers with invincible fortitude; to guard and protect them in the day of Battle, and to crown the Continental arms by sea and land with victory and Success. Earnestly beseeching him to bless our Civil rulers and the representatives of the People, in their several Assemblies and Conventions; to preserve and strengthen their union, to inspire them with an ardent and disinterested love of their Country; to give wisdom and stability to their Councils; and direct them to the most efficacious measures for establishing the rights of America, on the most honourable and permanent basis—that he would be graciously pleased to bless all the people of these Colonies, with health and plenty, and grant that a Spirit of incorruptible patriotism and of pure and undefiled religion may universally prevail; and this Continent be speedily restored to the blessing of Peace and Liberty, and enabled to transmit them inviolate to the latest posterity.—and it is recommended to Christians of all denominations, to assemble for public worship, and abstain from servile labour on the said Day.—Congress, March 16. 1776.

"May that Being who is powerful to save, and in whose hands is the fate of nations, look down with an eye of tender pity and Compassion upon the whole of the united Colonies,—may he continue to smile upon their Councils and Arms, and crown them with success, whilst employed in the Cause of Virtue and of mankind—may every part of this wide-extended continent, thro' his divine favour, be restored to more than their former lustre, and once happy state, and have peace, liberty, and safety, secured upon a Solid, permanent and lasting foundation."

In a hitherto unpublished letter, without date, addressed to his brother-in-law, Bousfield, the patriot preacher wrote one hundred and eleven years ago: "I received with pleasure the books you sent me by Captain Lawrence. They afford me the most agreeable amusement in my Country retirement. Dalrymple has set the period he treats of in a clearer light than

any person before him, and made some most interesting discoveries unknown to previous historians. Lord Chesterfield had always the character of one of the politest writers and best-bred persons of the age. His letters show him, at the same time, the tenderest of fathers and most amiable of men.

"I suppose you interest yourself somewhat in the fate of this Country, and am therefore sorry that my distance from town and the uncertainty of opportunities for Ireland puts it out of my power to write anything that you will not be acquainted with when you receive my letters. The late iniquitous acts of Parliament, and the sanguinary measures adopted to enforce them have induced the various Provinces to unite firmly for their common defence. Each Province has its separate Congress intended to enforce resolves, and to be subject to the control of the Grand Continental Congress, which sits at Philadelphia. An Association has been formed, and signed by an incredible number of people, to support the measures of these various Congresses, never to submit to Slavery, but to venture our lives and property in defence of our Liberty and Country. Gentlemen of approved abilities are appointed to take command of our forces. As Colonel Hall has, I think, served in America and may be able to give you their characters, I shall mention a few of them. Colonel Washington, a Virginia gentleman of considerable property and respectability, who behaved very gallantly in many engagements of the last war, is appointed commander-in-chief of our army. Colonel Lee has given up his half pay and accepted a commission as Major-General in the American Service. Horatio Gates, formerly, I think, a Major in the English Army, is appointed Adjutant-General. Captain Montgomery, an Irishman, brother of the Countess of Raneleigh, and our near neighbor in the country, is made a Brigadier-General, and Fleming, formerly adjutant of the Sixteenth Regiment which was quartered a few years ago at Cork, is a Lieutenant-Colonel. The other general officers are mostly of the country.

"There are so many thousands in this wide extended continent determined not to survive the loss of their liberties, that there is little probability the English will get the better in this impolitic contest, the outcome of which, I think they have greater reason to fear than the Americans, for our numbers increase so rapidly and our country supplies us so fast, that we must naturally rise superior in the end over any present difficulties, whereas if England once sinks, she will find it difficult, if not impossible, to emerge again.

"General Gage has had two engagements with the people of New England, in which his men were so roughly handled that they have thought proper to remain quiet for some weeks past. It is reported that there were about a thousand officers and soldiers killed in the last engagement, in which the loss of the provincials was inconsiderable."*

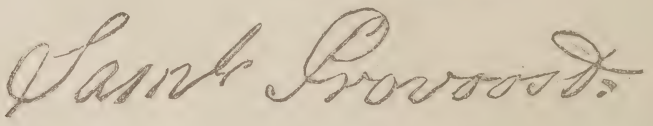
Writing about this period in another undated letter addressed to his mother, Provoost says: "I intended to write you by the Manor sloop, which we expected would sail several weeks ago, but as the harvest and want of freight detains her still in the country, I commit this to the care of

* Referring doubtless to the Lexington and Concord excursion of the British, and the battle of Bunker Hill, described in Lowell's ode as—

> "That era-parting bridge,
> O'er which, with foot-fall still as dew,
> The Old Time passed into the New."

Mr. R. R. Livingston, who sets off next Saturday. David's* sudden departure both surprised and affected us, but I think business being very dull in New York, that he has acted very prudently and make no doubt the voyage will be to his improvement and advantage. . . . I mentioned in my last letter my want of money, and I must again ask that you will send me fifty pounds as soon as you can conveniently, after the receipt of this. You will excuse my troubling you again upon this subject, as there is no one here I would willingly apply to. . . . I lately performed the funeral ceremony over the Judge's father, and the eldest daughter of Col. Peter Livingston, a very amiable girl about fifteen years old. This is an exceedingly busy time in the country, and we bid fair to have a fine harvest. I have already nine waggon-loads of wheat in the barn, and expect as many more. I have pressed you so often to visit us that I can add nothing further upon this head. Since my last we have received the paint, some parcels of books and newspapers, and several letters from James.† He may depend upon my writing to him by the next opportunity. We have received a very confused account of a small skirmish, in which a few men were killed on Governor's Island, and I shall be glad to know the particulars. I remain, dear madam, with compliments to Mrs. James and others,

"Your most dutiful son,



Mr. Provoost was proposed as a delegate to the Provincial Congress, which he declined, as also an invitation to become Chaplain of the Convention which met in 1777, and framed the Constitution of the State of New York. About the same period he deemed it in no wise derogatory to, or inconsistent with, his clerical character to bear arms against the enemies of his country. After the British burned Esopus, on the Hudson, he joined his neighbors, the Livingstons and others, in their pursuit. Mr. Provoost was also proffered, in 1777, the rectorship of St. Michael's Church, Charleston, S. C., and in 1782 that of King's Chapel, Boston, where his patriotic principles and practice were strong recommendations, but he declined both calls, on the ground that he was unwilling to avail himself of his politics for acting toward his brethren who differed from him in a manner that might be imputed to mercenary views, and an ungenerous desire of rising on their ruin.

In another undated letter, addressed to a friend in New York and written about the close of the war, Mr. Provoost says: "As you sometimes amuse yourself with the different systems of theologists, I recommend to your perusal Dr. Law's "Theory of Religion," which contains many judicious observations, and is written with a freedom and impartiality which I wish was more common than it is among divines of all professions. The theory (that we are in a progressive state, and that we have advanced in religious knowledge in proportion to our improvements in the arts and sciences) is a very pleasing one, and except a few retrogrations which he

* Probably his brother, a New York merchant, who died unmarried in 1794.

† James Alexander, his youngest brother, a merchant of New York, who was living in 1789.

accounts for ingeniously enough, very well supported. The work, I think, merits being more known than it is in our American world. But perhaps the very great obligations I am under to its author may make me partial in its favor.

"Col. Peter Livingston acquaints us that he is to set off for town to-morrow. I am going to the Manor to trouble him with a few lines to inform you that we have received the articles you sent by the Judge's sloop, and to return "Basford Abbey," for the use of which I am much obliged to your son David. You cannot expect much news from our situation. I have been prevented from going to Nine Partners by an ugly wound my right-hand man, Master Hanlet, gave himself in the foot with an axe, as he was cutting wood. The children are all well, but Maria is poorly. If the farm is not yet advertised, I really think it would be advisable to mention it as for sale, as well as to be let. Mr. Livington will be able, without doubt, to put you in the way of sending up the money that you are to receive for me."

After the colonies had gained their independence and New York had been evacuated by the British and their Loyalist allies, Mr Provoost was unanimously elected rector of Trinity Church, January 13, 1784, and immediately removed with his family to the city, and entered upon the duties of his office, preaching his first sermon on the Sunday following from the text, "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!" It so happens that the joyous event was described to your speaker in his youth by a venerable and ardent patriot who was present, and who said: "It was a glorious occasion, and many friends of their Country met that day for the first time in years. There were no rascally Tories there that morning." The rector of Trinity received many other honorable marks of the high esteem in which he was then, and always, held by his Whig contemporaries.

Before the close of the year (1784) Mr. Provoost was made a member of the Board of Regents of the University, and when the Continental Congress removed from Trenton to New York he was, in November, 1785, chosen as their chaplain. In the summer of 1786 he was selected by the Diocesan Convention, which met at that time, as first Bishop of New York. The choice seems to have been made by a simple resolution, "*Resolved*, That the Reverend Mr. Provoost be recommended for Episcopal Consecration." There is no record of a ballot.* Three weeks later he received from the University of Pennsylvania the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In November of the same year Dr. Provoost proceeded to England in company with his friend, Dr. William White. They arrived in London on Wednesday, the 29th of that month, and after various preliminaries had been duly settled, including their presentation to the primate by John Adams, the American minister,† they were consecrated in the chapel of

* The testimonials of Dr. Provoost, as Bishop-elect of New York; Dr. William White, as Bishop-elect of Pennsylvania, and Dr. David Griffiith, as Bishop-elect of Virginia, were signed by the members of the General Convention held at Wilmington, Del. (of which Convention Dr. Provoost was President) on the 11th of October, 1786. Berrian's Historical Sketch of Trinity Church. New York, 1847.

† Adams was particularly polite and cordial to the bishops elect, notwithstanding his being the author of the following lines: "If Parliament could tax us they could establish the Church of England with all its creeds, articles, tests, ceremonies, and tithes, and prohibit all other churches as conventicles and schism-shops." (Works, vol. x., p. 287. Else-

Lambeth Palace, February 4, 1787, by Dr. John Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. William Markham, Archbishop of York, Dr. Charles Moss, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Dr. John Hinchcliff, Bishop of Peterborough, participating in the ceremonial. It has been claimed that, as senior presbyter and also senior in years, Provoost was consecrated first. While it would be pleasant to assign this honor to New York, it would appear that it properly belongs to Pennsylvania, the weight of the evidence being in favor of Dr. White's just claim to that distinction.* On the following day the bishops left London for Falmouth, which was reached in five days. Detained by contrary winds, they at length embarked on the 18th, reaching New York on the afternoon of Easter Sunday, April 8th, after a long and tempestuous passage, during which Dr. Provoost was so ill that for several days it was supposed he would die and find a grave "amid the immensity of the sea." †

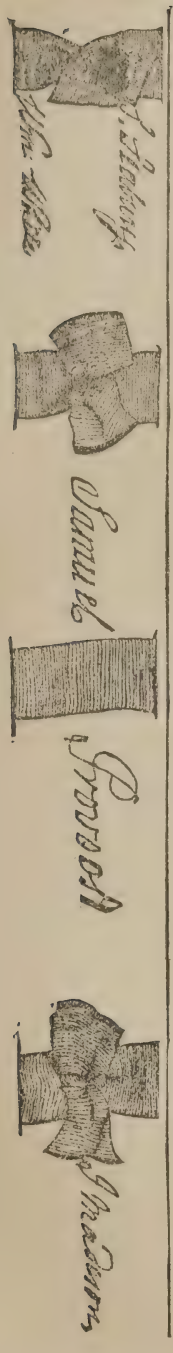
Bishop Provoost immediately resumed his duties as rector of Trinity Parish, the two positions, in those primitive times, being filled by the same person. He was one of the Trustees of Columbia College, appointed by act of Legislature April 13, 1787, reviving the original charter of that institution. Two years later, in the organization of a new Congress under the present constitution, the bishop was elected Chaplain of the United States Senate. After his inauguration as the first President of the United States, Washington proceeded with the whole assemblage on foot from the spot now marked by his statue in Wall Street, to St. Paul's Chapel, where, in the presence of Vice-President Adams, Chancellor Livingston, Secretary Jay, Secretary Knox, Baron Steuben, Hamilton, and other distinguished citizens, Bishop Provoost read prayers suited to the occasion. So closed the inauguration ceremonies of General Washington.

The first consecration in which Provoost took part was that of the Rev. Thomas John Claggett for the Church of the Diocese of Maryland, being the earliest of that order of the ministry consecrated in the United States. It occurred at Trinity Church, September 17, 1792, during a session of the General Convention. As the presiding bishop Dr. Provoost was the consecrator, Bishops White, of Pennsylvania; Seabury, of Connecticut, and

where he asks: "Where do we find a precept in the Gospel requiring ecclesiastical synods, convocations, councils, creeds, confessions, oaths, subscriptions, and whole cart-loads of other trumpery that we find religion encumbered with in these days?"

* Dr. Samuel Seabury, of Connecticut, the first bishop of the American Church, meeting with obstacles and objections to his consecration from the English bishops, proceeded to Scotland, where he was consecrated at Aberdeen, by three bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church, November 14, 1784. Chaplain-General Gleig, of the British Army, whose father was a Scottish Bishop (1753-1839), in a letter to the author of this address, dated March 10, 1886, says: "I am glad to learn that you are engaged in a work which cannot fail to interest very many readers both in America and in England. The rise and growth of a Church in a nation, or any portion of a nation, which has expanded like the United States, is perhaps the most important theme in the history of the nation itself. And when I add that my father played a considerable part in getting Bishop Seabury consecrated when sent out on his great mission, you will see that something more than mere love of antiquarian research will carry me through the perusal of your promised volume." It may be added that this venerable man and well-known writer, before he entered the ministry, fought with Wellington in Spain nearly four-score years ago, and was severely wounded in the battle of New Orleans.

† Sunday last arrived here the British packet Prince William Henry, Captain Scouse, in fifty days, from Falmouth, in whom came as passengers the Rev. Samuel Provoost, D.D., Bishop of the Episcopal Church of this State; the Rev. William White, D.D., Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania, Baron Poellnitz, Lady Poellnitz, Master Poellnitz, Mr. Sutherland.—New York Packet, Tuesday, April 10, 1787.



Madison, of Virginia,* joining in the historic ceremony and uniting the succession of the Anglican and Scottish episcopate; his last act in conferring the episcopate was in joining with Bishop White, as consecrator, and Bishop Jarvis, of Connecticut, in the imposition of hands at the consecration of the Rev. John Henry Hobart for the Diocese of New York, and the Rev. Alexander Viets Griswold, of the Eastern Diocese, in Trinity Church, May 29, 1811. Dr. Provoost's first ordination was the admitting, July 17, 1787, in St. George's Chapel, New York, as deacon, Richard Channing Moore; his last, the admission as priest of John Henry Hobart in Trinity Church in April, 1801. The first corner-stone laid by the bishop was at the rebuilding of Trinity Church, August 21, 1788; the last that of the present St. Mark's Church in the Bowery, April 25, 1795. These edifices, when ready for worship, were the first and the last consecrated by him.

An observant English traveller who visited New York near the close of the eighteenth century writes: "June 4th. Dr. Priestley arrived from England to-day. It was soon known through the city, and next morning the principal inhabitants of New York came to pay their respects and congratulations; among others, Gov. Clinton, Dr. Provoost, Bishop of New York; Mr. Osgood, late Envoy to Great Britain; the heads of the college, most of the principal merchants, and deputations from the corporate body and other societies. Saturday, June 14th. Went with Dr. and the two Misses Priestley to call on Dr. Provoost, the Bishop, a pleasant, agreeable man of plain manners and good sense. No honor annexed to the office of bishop in America. You neither address them as Lords or Right Reverend Fathers in God. June 22d. This morning I went to the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Paul, a modern handsome edifice. The entrance is by a portico, in the form of a dome, which gives it a grand appearance. The old church and houses in this part of Broadway were burnt down while New York was occupied by Sir William Howe and the British troops. Dr. Provoost gave us an excellent discourse on benevolence." †

A special meeting of the corporation of Trinity Parish was held at the house of Bishop Provoost, No. 53 Nassau Street, on December 20, 1799, on an occasion when the country was plunged in the deepest grief by the news of the death of Washington. The vestry were called together to give expression to their sorrow. The record on their

* Dr. James Madison was consecrated Bishop of Virginia in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, September 19, 1790. He was the third and last bishop of the American Church consecrated by the bishops of the Anglican Church.

† Journal of an Excursion to the United States of North America in the Summer of 1794. By Henry Wansey. Salisbury, 1796. Second edition, with additions, 1798.

minutes from the pen of the bishop is beautiful for its simple brevity: "*Ordered*, That in consideration of the death of Lieutenant-General George Washington the several churches belonging to this corporation be put in mourning."

Mrs. Provoost, a lady of many accomplishments, and a personal friend of Mrs. Washington, died after a long and lingering illness August 18, 1799, which, with other domestic bereavements and declining health, induced the bishop to resign the rectorship of Trinity Church, September 28th of the following year, and his bishopric on September 3, 1801. His resignation was not accepted by the House of Bishops, by whom consent was, however, given to the consecration of Dr. Benjamin Moore as an assistant bishop. He was subject to apoplectic attacks, and from one of these he died suddenly, Wednesday morning, September 6, 1815, aged seventy-three years and six months.* His funeral at Trinity was attended by the leading citizens of New York, the sermon being delivered by the Rev. William Harris, rector of St. Mark's Church, and he was interred in the family vault in Trinity church-yard.

Among a most interesting group of portraits of rectors of Trinity, including the first and the last, in the vestry-room of Trinity Chapel, there are several of great artistic excellence and value. There is to be seen a particularly fine picture, by Copley, of Dr. John Ogilvie; another, by Huntington of Bishop Moore, and the admirable portrait, by Benjamin West, of Bishop Provoost, from which the engraving is taken that accompanies this address. A good copy of the painting is in the gallery of the New York Historical Society—the gift of Cadwallader D. Colden, the bishop's son-in-law. Another portrait of Provoost is in the possession of the Bishop of Western New York.

In person Bishop Provoost was above medium height. His countenance was round and full, and highly intellectual. He was stately, self-possessed, and dignified in manner, presenting, in the picturesque dress of that day, an imposing appearance. He was a fine classical scholar and thoroughly versed in ecclesiastical history and church polity. He was learned and benevolent and inflexibly conscientious; fond of society and social life. He was a moderate churchman. Under his administration for seventeen years, as rector of Trinity, the church was rebuilt on the same site. During his episcopate of fourteen years the Church did not advance as rapidly as during the same period under some of his successors. It must not, however, be forgotten that those were days of great difficulties and extreme depression in the Church, and that the people of Pennsylvania threatened to throw their bishop into the Delaware River when he returned from England in 1787. While it cannot be claimed that Provoost is among those "upon the adamant of whose fame Time beats without injury," or that he should rank with those eminent founders of the American Church, Seabury and White, or with the epoch-makers Hobart and

† Died suddenly this morning, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, the Right Rev. Samuel Provoost, D.D., of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York.

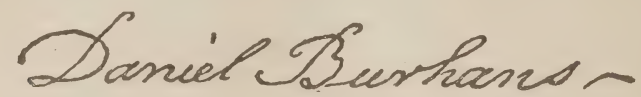
As among such a number of relations and so long a list of friends, it is impossible to send particular invitations, without some, tho' involuntary, omissions, the friends and relatives of Mr. Colden, and generally the friends of the Church, are hereby invited to attend the funeral of the bishop, from his late residence, No. 261 Greenwich Street, tomorrow afternoon at five o'clock. Evening Post, Wednesday, September 6, 1815.

Whittingham, it may with confidence be asserted that for elegant scholarship Bishop Provoost had no peer among his American contemporaries. To his polished discourses he gave the greatest care. They were characterized by force and felicity of diction, if not rising to the rank of the highest order of pulpit eloquence. So indifferent was he to literary distinction that I cannot discover that this faithful and diligent student ever printed a single discourse or brochure of any description. He translated Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," for which congenial work he found ample leisure on his Dutchess County farm. It was never given to the world, nor any of his occasional poems in English, French, and German, of which examples are in the speaker's possession. He conversed freely with Steuben and Lafayette in their own languages and had several Italian correspondents, including Count Claudio Ragone. He was the trusted friend of Washington, John Adams, Jay, and Hamilton, one of whose sons was believed to be the last survivor of all who enjoyed a personal acquaintance with the bishop and had sat at his hospitable board in the Greenwich Street residence where he died. There, and in his previous place of residence, corner of Nassau and Fair Streets, the bishop gathered around him at his weekly dinner-parties most of the prominent men of the city, including Dr. J. H. Livingston, of the Dutch, and Dr. John Rodgers, of the Presbyterian churches. In Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit" it is said: "Though Dr. Provoost had probably little sympathy with the views and feelings of most other denominations of Christians, his general courtesy was never affected by any considerations merely denominational. For instance, he was in very agreeable and, I believe, intimate social relations with most of the clergymen of the Presbyterian and Reformed Dutch churches; and I suspect he rarely made a dinner-party but some of them were among his guests. An Episcopal clergyman from Ireland had come to this country, and, I believe, through the bishop's influence, had obtained employment, both as a teacher and as a preacher, in St. Anne's Church, Brooklyn. As the bishop was about to ordain one or more persons to the ministry, he invited this Mr. W—— to preach on the occasion. Dr. Beach, the bishop's assistant minister, sent invitation to Dr. Livingston, Dr. Rodgers, and some other of the ministers of the city not connected with the Episcopal Church, to be present. The Irish parson took it into his head to magnify his office that day in a very bold defence of the Doctrine of Apostolic Succession, involving rather a stern rebuke to those whom he regarded as preaching without any authority. Though it is not likely that the bishop dissented from his views, he felt that it was at least an apparent discourtesy to his friends who were present at the service, and he was evidently not a little annoyed by it. Old Dr. Rodgers, in speaking of it afterward, shrewdly remarked, 'I wonder from what authority the bishop derived his *baptism*,' referring to the fact that he had been baptized by Dominie Du Bois in the Dutch Church."

In England, Bishop Provoost had enjoyed the distinction of an acquaintance with Dr. Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the celebrated John Wilkes (whose grandniece married the bishop's grandson, David Cadwallader Colden), and of frequently listening to Lord Chatham and other illustrious public men of that period.

For much of the material used in this monograph the speaker is indebted to a venerable friend of his early youth, who was a frequent guest

at his father's table. From the handsome old man of four score and ten, who was frequently mistaken for Bishop White, with his rich stores of memory, your speaker had heard many particulars of Bishop Provoost and his contemporaries of the closing decades of the past century and the first of the present. By the bishop he had been presented to Washington, and he was present at his inauguration, the concluding ceremonies of which, as we have seen, occurred in St. Paul's Church. Daniel Burhans



(1763–1854), the person to whom the speaker refers, was the last survivor of those who were ordained by Bishop Seabury, and he was well acquainted with almost all the early American bishops, including White, Madison, Moore, Bass, Hobart, Claggett, Griswold, and Ravenscroft. He was a delegate to several general conventions, was in the ministry over half a century, and preached in St. Paul's Church, Poughkeepsie, where he resided for many years, at the age of eighty-nine. Two interesting letters written by the Rev. Mr. Burhans (D.D.'s were not so abundant in those days), descriptive of his friends, Bishops Seabury and Jarvis, of Connecticut, may be seen in Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit." I am also indebted to the Rev. S. H. Weston, D.D., for the perusal of a number of Bishop Provoost's MS. sermons, and to the Rev. Drs. Dix and Seabury for data kindly contributed to this address.

At the first meeting of the Diocesan Convention held after Bishop Provoost's death, his successor, Dr. Moore, having followed him in February, 1816, Dr. Hobart said of our first bishop, *Integer vitiæ, scelerisque purus:* "To the benevolence and urbanity that marked all his intercourse with the clergy and, indeed, every social relation, there is strong and universal testimony," and then added the words of Bishop White in regard to his official and personal intimacy with the deceased bishop, calling it a sacred relation "between two persons who, under the appointment of a Christian Church, had been successfully engaged together in obtaining for it succession to the apostolic office of the episcopacy, who in the subsequent exercise of that episcopacy had jointly labored in all the ecclesiastical business which has occurred among us, and who through the whole of it never knew a word, or even a sensation, tending to personal dissatisfaction or disunion.

"The character of Bishop Provoost is one which the enlightened Christian will estimate at no ordinary standard. The generous sympathies of his nature created in him a cordial concern in whatever affected the interests of his fellow creatures. Hence his beneficence was called into almost daily exercise, and his private charities were often beyond what was justified by his actual means. In the relations of husband and parent he exhibited all the kindly and endearing affections which ennoble our species. As a patriot, he was exceeded by none. As a scholar, he was deeply versed in classical lore and in the records of ecclesiastical history and church polity. To a very accurate knowledge of the Hebrew he added a profound acquaintance with the Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian,

and other languages. He made considerable progress also in the natural and physical sciences, of which botany was his favorite branch."

Can I better conclude this brief tribute to the memory of Samuel Provoost than in the words of his favorite author, that ancient worthy, Thomas Fuller—"What he undertook was to be admired as glorious; what he performed to be commended as profitable; and wherein he failed, is to be excused as pardonable."

THE DE WITT FAMILY, OF ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK.

By Thomas G. Evans.

(Continued from Vol. xvii., p. 259, of The Record.)

Family 10.

Child of Marritje[2] *De Witt* (13) *and Hendrich Kortreght.*

83. i. Tjerck, b. 1701.

Children by her second husband Jan Macklin.

84. ii. Jan,[3] bapt. March 7, 1703.
85. iii. Daniel,[3] bapt. June 20, 1708.
86. iv. Margaret,[3] bapt. July 1, 1711; m., July 3, 1731, Jan Wels, Jr., son of Jan Wels and Cornelia Janse De Duyster.

Family 11.

Child of Aagje[2] *De Witt* (14) *and Jan Pawling.*

87. i. Henry,[3] bapt. Nov. 1, 1713.

It is probable they had other children born in Pennsylvania.

Family 12.

Children of Tjerck[3] *De Witt* (15) *and Anne Pawling.*

88. i. Andries,[4] bapt. May 7, 1710, d. July 23, 1711.
89. ii. Neeltje,[4] bapt. April 22, 1711; m., Sept. 5, 1734, Wessel Jacobse Ten Broek (bapt. Dec. 7, 1712), son of Jacob Ten Broek and Elizabeth Wynkoop. Soon after his marriage Wessel Ten Broek removed to Harlingen, Somerset County, N. J. where he died in 1747. His widow married Samuel Stout.
90. iii. Henry,[4] bapt. Jan. 24, 1714; m., Nov. 10, 1738, Maria Ten Broek (bapt. June 13, 1717; d. May 19, 1767), daughter of Jacob Ten Broek and Elizabeth Wynkoop. Henry De Witt was a merchant in Kingston, N. Y. He was for some years town clerk and county treasurer,

and was otherwise prominent in local and county affairs, being a man of much talent and force of character. He died Sept. 17, 1753, leaving six children—four sons and two daughters. One of his sons, Jacob, settled in Norwich, Conn., in 1765, and married Martha Dean, daughter of Jabez Dean, of that place. Another son, Henry, Jr., went to Wyndham, Conn., about 1770. He married Hannah Dean, a sister of his brother Jacob's wife. His descendants live in Canada.

91. iv. JOHANNES,[4] bapt. Aug. 8, 1717; died Oct. 30, 1749, in Bermuda.

92. v. PETRUS,[4] bapt. July 15, 1722; d. Jan. 3, 1790; m., June 8, 1749, Rachel Radcliff (b. Dec. 14, 1723; d. July 20, 1794), daughter of Joachim Radcliff. Resided at Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.

93. vi. ANDRIES,[4] bapt. March 3, 1728; d. June 9, 1806; m., Dec. 17, 1757, Rachel Du Bois (b. Jan. 5, 1737; d. Aug. 24, 1823), daughter of Isaac Du Bois and Neeltje Roosa.

FAMILY 13.

Children of Jacob[3] *De Witt* (20) *and Hyletje Van Kampen.*

94. i. JOHANNES,[4] bapt. Sept. 22, 1734.

95. ii. JACOB,[4] bapt. (*Rhinebeck Flats*) Aug. 22, 1736.

96. iii. ELIZABETH,[4] bapt. Sept. 25, 1738.

97. iv. MARIA,[4] bapt. Oct. 5, 1740.

FAMILY 14.

Children of Maria[3] *De Witt* (21) *and Jan Roosa.*

98. i. JAN,[4] bapt. Sept. 5, 1714; died in infancy.

99. ii. JANNETJE,[4] bapt. May 13, 1716.

100. iii. JAN,[4] bapt. Oct. 13, 1717.

101. iv. HILLEGOND,[4] bapt. May 17, 1719.

102. v. ANDRIES,[4] bapt. Sept. 3. 1721; m., Oct. 21, 1748, Maria Schoonmaker (bapt. Jan. 28, 1733), daughter of Frederick Schoonmaker and Eva Swartwout.

103. JACOB,[4] bapt. Jan. 5, 1724; d. in infancy.

104. JACOB,[4] bapt. Dec. 19, 1725.

105. MARIA,[4] bapt. Dec. 17, 1727.

106. HELENA,[4] bapt. Oct. 12, 1729.

107. GEERTJEN,[4] bapt. Dec. 16, 1733.

108. EGBERT,[4] bapt. Feb. 13, 1737; m. (1), Dec. 1, 1759, Helena Ostrander; (2), Sept. 1, 1765, Alice Delamater.

FAMILY 15.

Children of Egbert[3] *De Witt* (24) *and Mary Nottingham.*

109. i. ANDRIES,[4] bapt. Oct. 15, 1727; m., April 24, 1748, Jannetje Vernooy (bapt. March 3, 1728; d. Feb. 7, 1795), daughter of Johannes Ver-

nooy and Jenneke Louw. He was a physician, and practised his profession in his native county for over half a century. He died at New Paltz, Sept. 30, 1799. Surveyor-General Simeon De Witt was one of his sons, as was also Dr. Benjamin De Witt, Health Officer at New York City in the early part of this century.

110. ii. JACOB RUTSEN,[4] bapt. April 13, 1729; m., April 15, 1756, Jenneke Depuy, daughter of Moses Depuy and Margaret Schoonmaker. Removed to Sullivan (now Orange) County, where he purchased land on the Navesink River. Was captain of a militia company during the Revolution. His oldest son, Moses, was one of the surveyors to establish the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and was County Judge and Surrogate of Herkimer and Onondaga Counties, 1791–94. Moses died Aug. 15, 1794, in the 28th year of his age. One of Jacob Rutsen De Witt's daughters, named Rachel, married Col. Robert Burnet, of Revolutionary fame.

111. iii. WILLIAM,[4] b. 1731; m., May 30, 1762, Susanna Chambers.

112. iv. JOHN E.,[4] bapt. Sept. 19, 1733; m., Oct. 26, 1765, Catharine Newkerk (bapt. Feb. 26, 1738), daughter of Cornelius Newkerk, Jr., and Neeltje Du Bois.

113. v. STEPHEN,[4] bapt. Dec. 14, 1735; m., Dec. 8, 1770, Wyntje Brodhead (bapt. Feb. 23, 1746; d. July 7, 1830), daughter of John Brodhead and Venni Nottingham.

114. vi. MARY,[4] b. Sept. 5, 1737; d. Sept. 12, 1795; m., Feb. 18, 1765, Gen. James Clinton (b. Aug. 9, 1736; d. Dec. 22, 1812), son of Charles Clinton and Elizabeth Denniston. Their third son, De Witt Clinton, was born March 2, 1769.

115. vii. EGBERT,[4] bapt. April 1, 1739.

116. viii. THOMAS,[4] b. May 3, 1741; m., Feb. 28, 1782, Elsie Hasbrouck (b. 20 March, 1750; d. 28 June, 1832), daughter of Jacob Hasbrouck and Maria Hoornbeck. When the Revolutionary War broke out Thomas De Witt went into the army, receiving a commission as captain in the Third New York Regiment, being afterward promoted to the rank of major. He was stationed for some time, with his regiment (of which Peter Gansevoort was colonel), at Fort Stanwix, and assisted in its defence when it was besieged by the British under Col. St. Leger, in 1777. In 1779 Major De Witt accompanied Gen. Sullivan's successful expedition against the Indians. After the close of the war he removed from Marbletown, Ulster County, to Twaalskill, now a part of the city of Kingston, where he died Sept. 7, 1809, leaving a family of three sons and one daughter. The daughter, Mary, married David W. Thorp, of New York City, but died without issue. The oldest son, Jacob H., was adjutant in the War of 1812, and some years afterward was commissioned as colonel. In 1819 he was elected, by the Clintonian party, to Congress, where he served for two years. In 1839, and again in 1847, he was a member of the State Legislature. Col. De Witt died at Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1857, in the seventy-third year of his age. Reuben, the second son, died, in 1859, unmarried. Rev. Dr. Thomas De Witt, Major De Witt's youngest son, was graduated from Union College, Schenectady. After completing his theological studies he had charge, for a short time, of a church in Dutchess County, N. Y., and was then called to the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church at New York City of which he was for many years the honored and well-beloved senior pastor. He died May 18, 1874.

117. ix. BENJAMIN,[4] bapt. Jan. 19, 1743.

118. x. REUBEN,[4] bapt. (*Napanoch Ch. Rec.*) Oct. 20, 1745; m., Nov. 11, 1772, Elizabeth Depuy (bapt. [*Rochester Ch. Rec.*] May 20, 1753), daughter of Moses Depuy and Elizabeth Clearwater.

FAMILY 16.

Children of Johannis[3] *De Witt* (25) *and Mary Brodhead.*

119. i. ANN,[4] bapt. March 28, 1725; m., May 13, 1749, Conrad Newkerk (bapt. May 14, 1722), son of Gerrit Newkerk and Grietje Ten Eyck.

120. ii. CHARLES,[4] b. 1727; d. 1787; m., Dec. 20, 1754, Blandina Du Bois (b. 1731; d. Nov. 4, 1765), daughter of Gerrit Du Bois and Margaret Elmendorf.

Charles De Witt was one of the most prominent men of Ulster County in the political events which preceded and accompanied the war of the Revolution. From 1768 to 1775 he was a member of the Colonial Assembly, "and as a member of the last legislative body which sat under royal authority, was one of the nine resolute and patriotic men who voted to approve of the proceedings of the Continental Congress, then recently organized in Philadelphia." He was a member of the Provincial Convention of April, 1775, and of the third and fourth Provincial Congresses, where he was associated with John Jay, William Duer, and others on the committee "for detecting and defeating conspiracies, etc." On December 21, 1775, he was commissioned colonel of a regiment of minute men. When the State Government was organized, Colonel De Witt was made a member of the committee to draft a Constitution; and from 1781 to 1785 he sat in the State Assembly. A sketch of Colonel De Witt, from which the above facts are mainly taken, may be found in the Ulster County Historical Collections.

121 ii. ANDRIES,[4] bapt. Nov. 10, 1728; d. June 26, 1813; m., 1753 or 1754, Blandina Ten Eyck (bapt. May 11, 1735; d. June 2, 1807), daughter of Abraham Ten Eyck and Jenneke Elmendorf.

122. iv. MARIA,[4] bapt. April 17, 1737.

FAMILY 17.

Children of Andries[3] *De Witt* (26) *and Bredjen Nottingham.*

123. i. ANDRIES,[4] b. 1732; d. 1803; m., Dec. 1, 1754, Maria Depuy (bapt. Jan. 11, 1736; d. Feb., 1816), daughter of Cornelis Depuy and Catharine Van Aken.

124. ii. WILLIAM,[4] bapt. Oct. 14, 1733; d. before 1760.

125. iii. JANNETJE,[4] bapt. Dec. 14, 1735; m., April 2, 1758, John Bodley, of England.

126. iv. GARTON,[4] bapt. July 3, 1739; m. Phoebe Waterman.

127. v. CATRINA,[4] bapt. Jan. 10, 1742.

128. vi. THOMAS,[4] bapt. June 24, 1744.

129. vii. Henry,[4] bapt. (*Machackemech Ch. Rec.*) Jan. 4, 1747.
130. viii. Maria,[4] bapt. April 22, 1750; m., Oct. 28, 1774, Samuel Kirkpatrick, of Ireland.
131. ix. Levi,[4] bapt. (*Napanoch Ch. Rec.*) March 20, 1754.

Family 18.

Children of Barbara[3] *De Witt* (38) *and Jan Gerritse Dekker.*

132. i. Sara,[4] bapt. Aug. 17, 1712.
133. ii. Gerrit,[4] bapt. June 3, 1716.
134. iii. Jan,[4] bapt. June 7, 1719.
135. iv. Elizabeth,[4] bapt. Aug. 23, 1724.
136. v. Lucas,[4] bapt. Aug. 27, 1727.

Family 19.

Children of Blandina[3] *De Witt* (40) *and Jurian Westphael.*

137. i. Simon,[4] bapt. July 30, 1721.
138. ii. Lydia,[4] bapt. March 8, 1724.
139. iii. Jan De Witt,[4] bapt. April 3, 1726.
140. iv. Catrina,[4] bapt. Nov. 17, 1728.
141. v. Maria,[4] bapt. July 4, 1733.
142. vi. Annatje,[4] bapt. May 3, 1737.

Family 20.

Children of Rachel[3] *De Witt* (41) *and Isaac Van Aken.*

143. i. Abraham,[4] bapt. Jan. 19, 1724.
144. ii. Sara,[4] bapt. March 6, 1726.
145. iii. Isaac,[4] bapt. April 12, 1730; d. in infancy.
146. iv. Jacob,[4] bapt. Feb. 4, 1733.
147. v. Isaac,[4] bapt. June 17, 1735.
148. vi. Joseph,[4] bapt. (*Machackemech Ch. Rec.*) May 24, 1739.

Family 21.

Children of Jannetje[3] *De Witt* (41A) *and Abraham Van Aken.*

149. i. Catrina,[4] bapt. Aug. 27, 1727.
150. ii. Sara,[4] bapt. July 6, 1729.
151. iii. Eliza,[4] bapt. July 5, 1731.
152. iv. Daniel,[4] bapt. Feb. 2, 1735.
153. v. Lydia,[4] bapt. (*Machackemech Ch. Rec.*) May 31, 1738.
154. vi. Blandina,[4] bapt. (*Machackemech Ch. Rec.*) Oct. 25, 1743.
155. vii. Sara,[4] bapt. (*Machackemech Ch. Rec.*) April 23, 1745.
156. viii. Lydia,[4] bapt. (*Machackemech Ch. Rec.*) May 10, 1747.

FAMILY 22.

Child of Anna[3] *De Witt* (55) *and Frederick Schoonmaker.*

157. i. JOCHEM,[4] bapt. Oct. 23, 1715; m., May 21, 1741, Sarah Depue.

FAMILY 23.

Children of Tjerck[3] *De Witt* (56) *and Ariaantje Dekker.*

158. i. JOHANNA,[4] bapt. Jan. 10, 1721; m., Nov. 28, 1739, Hendrikus Osterhoudt (bapt. Feb. 5, 1716), son of Teunis Osterhoudt and Ariaantje Roosa.

159. ii. ELIZABETH,[4] bapt. May 12, 1723; m., Dec. 3, 1749, Jacobus Low (bapt. Aug. 13, 1721), son of Matthew Low and Jannetje Van Heyningen.

160. iii. CATRINA,[4] bapt. Sept. 26, 1725; m. Jacob Gideon Low (bapt. Jan. 28, 1728).

161. iv. GRIETJE,[4] m., August 8, 1751, Johannes Rosekrans (bapt. October 18, 1724), son of Alexander Rosekrans and Marritje De Pue.

FAMILY 24.

Children of Cornelis[3] *De Witt* (57) *and Sarah Hoornbeck.*

162. i. MARIA,[4] bapt. Jan. 18, 1730.
163. ii. ELIZABETH,[4] bapt. Feb. 10, 1734.
164. iii. JACOB,[4] bapt. Feb. 15, 1736.
165. iv. CORNELIS,[4] bapt. Jan. 27, 1745.

FAMILY 25.

Children of Jannetje[3] *De Witt* (58) *and Gerardus Van Nieuwegen.*

166. JANNEKE,[4] bapt. March 26, 1735. (This baptism is recorded in the *Machackemech. Ch Rec.*, Feb. 2, 1735.)

167. i. GRIETJE,[4] bapt. May 4, 1737. (Recorded same date in *Machackemech Ch. Rec.*)

168. ii. TJAADJE,[4] bapt. (*Machackemech Ch. Rec.*) May 30, 1739.
169. iii. A CHILD,[4] bapt. (*Machackemech Ch. Rec.*) Oct. 17, 1743.
170. iv. JACOB,[4] bapt. (*Machackemech Ch. Rec.*) 1743.
171. v. JACOB,[4] bapt. (*Machackemech Ch. Rec.*) Jan. 21, 1747.
172. vi. ELIZABETH,[4] bapt. (*Machackemech Ch. Rec.*) March 15, 1747.

FAMILY 26.

Children of Taatje[3] *De Witt* (60) *and Peter Gumaer.*

173. i. PETRUS,[4] bapt. May 3, 1733.
174. ii. MARGRIETJE,[4] bapt. May 18, 1736.
175. iii. JACOB DE WITT,[4] bapt. (*Machackemech Ch. Rec.*) June 17, 1740; m. Hilda Decker.

176. iv. Ezechiel,[4] bapt. (*Machackemech Ch. Rec.*) June 3, 1743; d. May 17, 1823; m. Naomi Low.
177. v. Maria,[4] bapt. (*Machackemech Ch. Rec.*) July 14, 1745.
178. vi. Elizabeth,[4] bapt. (*Machackemech Ch. Rec.*) Sept. 18, 1750.

Family 27.

Children of Jan[3] *De Witt* (62) *and Anne Prescott.*

179. i. Margrietje,[4] bapt. (*Rochester, Ulster County, Ch. Rec.*) May 30, 1753.
180. ii. Jacob,[4] bapt. (*Rochester, Ulster County, Ch. Rec.*) March 22, 1755.
181. iii. Henricus,[4] bapt. (*Rochester, Ulster County, Ch. Rec.*) Jan. 29, 1761; d. May 7, 1850; m. (1) Margaret Schoonmaker, daughter of Petrus Schoonmaker and Jannetje Van de Merke; m. (2) Elizabeth Connel.

Family 28.

Children of Jannetje[3] *De Witt* (71) *and Cornelis Langendyk.*

182. i. Geertruy,[4] bapt. June 22, 1718.
183. ii. Lucas,[4] bapt. March 31, 1723; d. in infancy.
184. iii. Lucas,[4] bapt. Nov. 7, 1725; m., April 20, 1756, Christina Wolven.
185. iv. Petrus,[4] bapt. June 30, 1728.
186. v. Annetje,[4] b. 1731; m., Feb. 2, 1753, Arent Winne.
187. vi. Catrina,[4] bapt. Sept. 2, 1733.
188. vii. Maria,[4] bapt. June 6, 1736.
189. viii. Jannetje,[4] bapt. (*Kaatsbaan Ch. Rec.*) Nov. 19, 1738.

Family 29.

Children of Jan[3] *De Witt* (73) *and Ariaantje Osterhoudt.*

190. Maria,[4] bapt. (*Catskill Ch. Rec.*) Feb. 16, 1735; m., April 10, 1757, Christian Winne.
191. i. Petrus,[4] bapt. (*Kaatsbaan Ch. Rec.*) Sept. 26, 1737.
192. ii. Johannes,[4] bapt. Dec. 25, 1739.
193. iii. Ezeckiel,[4] bapt. Sept. 27, 1741.
194. iv. Cornelis,[4] bapt. (*Kaatsbaan Ch. Rec.*) Dec. 26, 1743.
195 v. Benjamin,[4] bapt. Dec. 25, 1745.
196. vi. Willem,[4] bapt. (*Kaatsbaan Ch. Rec.*) Dec. 26, 1747.
197. vii. Jacob,[4] bapt. (*Kaatsbaan Ch. Rec.*) March 28, 1749.
198. viii. Arie,[4] bapt. (*Kaatsbaan Ch. Rec.*) March 30, 1752.

Family 30.

Children of Lucas[3] *De Witt* (74) *and Catharine Roosa.*

199. i. Annatje,[4] bapt. Oct. 5, 1729.
200. ii. Evert,[4] bapt. Nov. 25, 1733; m. Gertrude Persen (bapt. Jan. 19, 1735), daughter of Abraham Persen and Catrina Schoonmaker (53).

201. iii. MARYTJE,[4] bapt. March 7, 1736.
202. iv. JAN L.,[4] bapt. (*Kaatsbaan Ch. Rec.*) May 4, 1736; d. May 18, 1803; m., May 13, 1758, Anna Maria De Witt (82). Although Jan was not baptized until 1736, he was probably born in 1731.
203. v. LUCAS,[4] bapt. Aug. 20, 1738; d. 1820; m. Deborah Persen (bapt. Feb. 6, 1738), daughter of Abraham Persen and Catrina Schoonmaker (53).
204. vi. ABRAHAM,[4] bapt. Feb. 15, 1741.
205. vii. JANNETJE,[4] bapt. July 31, 1743.
206. viii. RACHEL,[4] bapt. (*Kaatsbaan Ch. Rec.*) Aug. 22, 1745.
207. ix. CATHARINE,[4] bapt. (*Kaatsbaan Ch. Rec.*) Sept. 5, 1748.
208. x. PETRUS,[4] bapt. Nov. 2, 1755.

FAMILY 31.

Children of Maria[3] *De Witt* (75) *and Hugo Freer.*

209. i. MARYTJEN,[4] bapt. April 22, 1722.
210. ii. ABRAHAM,[4] bapt. Dec. 1, 1723.
211. iii. AAGJE,[4] bapt. April 11, 1725.
212. iv. CATRINA,[4] bapt. Jan. 15, 1727.
213. v. REBEKKA,[4] bapt. Jan. 5, 1729.
214. vi. JOHANNES,[4] bapt. April 8, 1733.
215. vii. SARA,[4] bapt. (*Rhinebeck Flats Ch. Rec.*) Aug. 3, 1735.
216. viii. NEELTJE,[4] bapt. Nov. 15, 1737.
217. ix. PETRUS,[4] bapt. Nov. 18, 1739.
218. x. LYDIA,[4] bapt. (*Rhinebeck Flats Ch. Rec.*) July 7, 1743.

FAMILY 32.

Children of Tjerck[3] *De Witt* (77) *and Marjory Sissem.*

219. i. PEEK,[4] bapt. April 16, 1738.
220. ii. JANNETJE,[4] bapt. (*Rhinebeck Flats Ch. Rec.*) May 11, 1740; m., Dec. 26, 1763, Petrus Fredenberg.
221. iii. CATRINA,[4] bapt. (*Rhinebeck Flats Ch. Rec.*) Aug. 18, 1745.
222. iv. MARIA,[4] bapt. (*Rhinebeck Flats Ch. Rec.*) May 5, 1754.

FAMILY 33.

Children of Christina[3] *De Witt* (81) *and Arie Van Etten.*

223. i. MARIA,[4] bapt. (*Kaatsbaan Ch. Rec.*) Oct. 4, 1755.
224. ii. JOHN,[4] (*Kaatsbaan Ch. Rec.*) June 5, 1759; m. Maria Van Valkenburgh.
225. iii. JACOBUS,[4] bapt. (*Kaatsbaan Ch. Rec.*) March 29, 1764.
226. iv. ELIAS,[4] bapt. (*Kaatsbaan Ch. Rec.*) Aug. 29, 1766.

FAMILY 34.

Children of Anna Maria[3] *De Witt* (82) *and Frederick Winne.*

227. i. PETRUS,[4] bapt. (*Kaatsbaan Ch. Rec.*) April 23, 1753.
228. ii. BENJAMIN,[4] bapt. (*Kaatsbaan Ch. Rec.*) March 31, 1755.
229. iii. MARRITJE,[4] bapt. (*Kattsbaan Ch. Rec.*) Feb. 23, 1757.

Children by second husband, Jan L. De Witt (202).

229. iv. JOHN,[4] bapt. (*Kaatsbaan Ch. Rec.*) April 7, 1760; d. Feb. 19, 1816; m., July 6, 1783, Mary Breasted (b. May 9, 1766; d. Oct. 18, 1853), daughter of Peter Breasted and Sarah Meinerts.

230. v. RACHEL,[4] bapt. (*Kaatsbaan Ch. Rec.*) July 4, 1761; d. March 11, 1840; m., Feb. 17, 1782, John Van Leuven (b. Jan. 15, 1754; d. 1805).

231. vi. ABRAHAM,[4] bapt. (*Kaatsbaan Ch. Rec.*) Feb. 20, 1763 (b. Jan. 20, 1763), d. Dec. 9, 1845, at Saugerties, N. Y.; m. Catharine Dederick (b. July 29, 1764; d. March 18, 1835), daughter of Matthew Dederick and Maria Emmerich.

232. vii. JOSEPH,[4] bapt. (*Kaatsbaan Ch. Rec.*) Jan. 28, 1766.

233. viii. MARIA,[4] bapt. (*Kaatsbaan Ch. Rec.*) April 19, 1768.

234. ix. ANDREW,[4] bapt. (*Kaatsbaan Ch. Rec.*) Feb. 1, 1775 (b. Jan. 10, 1775).

AMERICA HERALDICA*—A REVIEW.

THIS is the beginning of what promises to be a large and singularly sumptuous volume. It is of the graceful size and form called atlas folio. Each part contains two pages, each page containing sixteen coats of arms, printed in color, and as many pages of letter-press on which are brief accounts of the families, the arms of which are given. The crests accompany these accounts, blazoned, but not colored. The mechanical execution of the work is in all points admirable.

The purpose of the author, or as he modestly styles himself, the editor, is to compile, or as he with equal modesty expresses it, to attempt, "a complete and final list of American families, emigrated before 1800, and having proved peremptorily their ancestral right to coat armor." The proofs that he requires are briefly these: evidence of descent from an English or foreign family bearing arms, or evidence that the founder (a better word than emigrant or settler) was entitled to bear arms. These rules sound well, yet stringently applied they would exclude many names of gentlefolk that have been held in honor since the settlement of the colonies. There are many families whose arms have descended, like their wine, their books, and their pictures, from father to son, in successive generations, who never doubted nor permitted a doubt as to their title to any part of their inheritance, and who, indeed, would be much astonished if they were called

* America Heraldica: A Compilation of Coats of Arms, Crests, and Mottoes of Prominent American Families Settled in this Country before 1800. Edited by E. de V. Vermont. Illustrated by Henry Rykers. New York: Brentano Brothers.

upon to prove what no man ever questioned. The second rule must be relaxed in practice. Undisputed possession in successive generations, shown by descent from father to son, is sufficient proof in law, in logic, and in heraldry of a man's title to his hereditaments. When arms have thus descended in families which have occupied positions of importance and honor in the colonies, whose social position, in other words, is firmly established, it is idle, and indeed hardly respectful to call upon them for further proofs. The fact speaks for itself. As to the first rule of descent from some known English or foreign family, genealogists know very well the vague and untrustworthy character of family traditions, particularly those which set forth such descents (real or imaginary) without any certainty of names, dates, or circumstance. It will be the duty of the author to sift all such traditions in the most relentless manner, and to test them by precisely such evidence as would be required in a court of law. We may be permitted, however, to suggest that far more elaborate researches than he contemplates will be required, and that the sources of information which he mentions are by no means adequate. The great crux of American genealogists has always been to connect the founder of colonial families, even of honor and repute, with the family from which there may be reason to believe that they are derived. This is a matter of great difficulty, and patient and prolonged investigation may not always be crowned with success. In the cases of Washington, Lawrence and Woodhull, three of the best-studied families, the line of descent has never been established. In the first two cases there has never been much more than conjecture. Sir Isaac Heard's and Major Lecount's "conjectural pedigrees" have, in the happy ignorance which prevails of the meaning and purpose of such works, been accepted as if they were authentic, which they never pretended to be. The claims of Woodhull rest simply upon an old manuscript pedigree in the possession of the family, which has never been proved, and which it has thus far been found impossible to reconcile with the printed pedigrees. It is fair to add, however, that the connection of the New York Woodhulls with the English family is sufficiently proved by the arms which they quarter. A full account of the achievement which Mr. Vermont mentions was given in the RECORD, vol. i., p. 25, to which we will beg leave to refer him. He will there learn that it was sent to Mr. Woodhull by his cousin John, Lord Crew, the last but one of the elder Barons Crew whom he appears to confuse with the later Lords Crewe, an entirely new creation.

While commending the intelligence and usefulness of Mr. Vermont's design, and the excellence at least of its mechanical execution, we have thought it right to say thus much, not in the least by way of censure, but in order to point out the gravity and difficulty of his undertaking and the extreme care and diligence that will be required to bring it to a successful issue. He will understand that, if we now proceed to illustrate the force and value of our remarks by some further observations, we do so in the most friendly spirit, and that our wish is, even though our suggestions assume the form of criticism, to help him in his work ; and we trust that he will see the wisdom of the suggestion which we now make, that he submit his future numbers to the revision of some adept before he gives them to the public.

The well-known arms of Livingston, of Linlithgow, and Greenburgh, New York, are : "Argent three cinquefoils gules within a double tressure

flory and counterflory vert." The gilly flowers belong to the Livingstons of Kilsyth and Aberdeen. They are found, however, in the bookplate of Edward Livingston, which also gives a ship in a stormy sea for a crest, with the motto "*Spero meliora.*" They are probably a mistake of some painter or engraver, like the blue tressure in Mr. Vermont's engraving. The third quarter contains the arms of Callendar; but what the second may be, we acknowledge our inability to discover. It may be as well to say, once for all, that in a work like this only paternal arms should be given, and quarterings and impalings should be sedulously avoided. They are needless and may be misleading. The arms of Lord Fairfax, are: "Or three bars gemelles gules surmounted of a lyon rampant sable." The illustration, with its single bars and its lyon rampant proper, is evidently taken from some corrupted drawing. The old Welsh arms of Morris give an unnecessary quartering. The arms attributed to Russell are not in Burke's Armory, but are given by Berry to Russell of Worcester. They are probably an older form of the arms of Russell of Essex, which are augmented. The arms given as those of Hutchinson, Mr. Vermont says, have not met with the approbation of English heralds. This is not surprising, for they are curiously corrupted by placing color upon color. There is the less excuse for going wrong, since they are given rightly in Gore's roll. The proper blazon is: "Per pale gules and azure, a lyon rampant argent between eight crosses crosslet or;" that is to say, the lyon is silver. We would not express ourselves too strongly, if we were to say that nothing but reprehensible carelessness could have permitted so elegant a page to be so dismally disfigured by a blunder which any tyro should be able to correct. We regret that very much the same must be said of the arms of Tyng. That name does not occur in Burke or Berry, nor is it known to Jouffroy d'Echavannes. It is possible that it may have diverged at some early period from Goldsworthy, to which name Sir Bernard Burke gives the arms. The illustration leaves out a martlet, which it ought not to have done, since Gore's roll gives the blazon rightly. "Argent on a bend cottised sable three martlets or." The arms of Hancock differ from any recognized blazon. Hancock of Devonshire gives: "Gules on a chief argent three cocks of the field," which is evidently the original arms. The dexter hand appaumee is doubtless a modern augmentation. Thorndike of Lincoln, gives: "Ermine on a chief gules three leopards' faces or." It is not conceivable that any differencing could have changed the field itself; and we are forced to infer that "Argent, five guttees de sang, 3, 2, 1," could have had its origin only in the fancy of some artist who misread the ermine spots. Winthrop is one of the families which possess a patent. It is several years since we have seen it, but we are under the impression that, like Gore's roll, it makes the lyon sable. Eliot of St. Germans, gives: "Argent a fess gules between two bars wavy azure." If the arms given by Mr. Vermont be correct, which we are much inclined to doubt, they involve at least one ancient difference and imply a separation from the parent stock at a very early period. The same is true of Hoar. The modifications, however, of which the editor speaks, are not insignificant, but precisely the reverse. In the arms of Emerson the lyons should properly move in the direction of the bend and not fessways, as they are drawn. The arms of Lord of London appear to have been augmented by the introduction of a hind trippant or between the two pheons. The Lathrop arms have given us some perplexity. We have

not been able to find either arms or name in any English or French book at present accessible to us, yet as they are clearly traced back to 1657 and are heraldrically accurate, there can be no shadow of a doubt that they are true arms and lawfully borne. The Tyler arms are evidently modern, as Mr. Vermont tells us, though he does not tell us that they are altered from older devices. The Quincey or Quincy arms are given in what is evidently their oldest form, and they are probably very ancient. Now, we regret that we are forced to speak sharply. We are completely at a loss to imagine how or where Mr. Vermont could have met with the extraordinary composition which he attributes to the celebrated name of Alexander, or why he did not at once reject it with the contempt it merits. It bears upon its face unmistakable evidence of being an invention of one of those pretended herald painters, of whom Mr. Vermont speaks elsewhere in terms of just reprobation, who are said to make a practice of palming off their crude notions upon unsuspecting persons for filthy lucre's sake. It is really inexcusable in him to permit his pages to be so shamefully disfigured. The arms of Alexander, "Per pale argent and sable, a chevron and in base a crescent counterchanged," are as well known as any in Scotland. The crest is "A bear sejant proper;" but the several branches of this large family appear to have had a custom of their own, of differencing by varying their crests. The crest of General Alexander, commonly, and no doubt justly, called Lord Stirling, was "A beaver sejant proper." That gentleman was the last, and not, as Mr. Vermont appears to think, the first of his immediate family. He himself, in fact, and his father, James Alexander, a well-known lawyer, were the only two that were ever in New York. Neither left any male descendants. Their daughters married into many of the best-known families of New York and other States, and left a numerous progeny, of which an account is given in Miss Jay's "Descendants of James Alexander," printed in the RECORD, vol. xii., p. 13 et seq. The crosses pattée in the arms of Barclay are properly argent. There is no doubt a royal descent through an intermarriage of Colonel David Barclay of Urie, with Katharine, daughter of Sir Robert Gordon, but that circumstance could be more clearly stated than by saying that the pedigree "traces back to King Bruce of Scotland." The family name of King Robert I. was certainly Bruce; but it is usual to describe sovereign princes by their Christian names. Warren may be of the blood of William de Warren, but his arms hardly show it. In the Clinton arms the mullets should be pierced, as indeed they are in the bookplate of the late Charles Clinton. The crescent is merely a difference, intended to mark the bearing of a second son, and ought to have been omitted. The griffin's head contournée (turned the wrong way) in the arms of Gardiner is a blunder of some painter who apparently tried to improve upon his model. The cross engrailed azure of Sinclair is borne in the second quarter by the American family instead of over all. No doubt there is some good reason for this variation from the arrangement adopted by the Earls of Caithness. The arms of Amory do not look right. There seems to be a mistake in the drawing; but we cannot be quite sure without a blazon. The Coffin arms bear marks of great antiquity. Mr. Vermont will pardon us if we observe that the New England Brewsters do not seem to have set up a very strong title to the arms which they have "adopted."

We will here close this technical, and to the ordinary reader dry, if not

unintelligible, discussion, and spare our readers the comments which we had contemplated upon the foreign arms. We will only say that continental heraldry is an eccentric thing, and that Dutch and German heralds are apt to indulge in vagaries which seem to their more sober English brethren to be exceedingly irregular. We will content ourselves with observing that Luquer, Stuyvesant, and Jay may be right, though they depart from elementary principles of English heraldry; but that Bleecker clearly impales some marriage, which, as we have already said, ought to have been omitted. Only paternal arms are entitled to a place in such a work, and they should, in every instance, be accompanied by a blazon. The editor of so important a book ought to be aware that students of genealogy, with which heraldry is closely connected, work from descriptions of arms, and not from drawings, and that to furnish them only with drawings is to double their labor without any necessity.

We will sum up in a few words what we have already said. We think that we have shown good cause for saying that Mr. Vermont must exercise the most careful supervision over his artists, and that, if he be wise, he will submit their work to the revision of some competent person. We regret very much that we have been compelled to inflict a long commentary, full of hard words, upon our readers; but they need not read it unless they like; and there really was no other way of saying what our duty required us to say. We again seriously advise Mr. Vermont to reconsider his second rule, and to admit all arms that have descended from father to son, without question, for three generations; that is to say, for about a hundred years. He seems to have overlooked the fact that, while the oldest branch of a family may be able to produce the seal of the founder, or contemporary evidence that he bore arms, the younger branches, in the nature of things cannot. The most that they can do is to go back to the point at which they diverged from the parent stock. If he insist upon the stringent rule that he has laid down, there is real danger that he will exclude many of the oldest and most honorable families of the colonial aristocracy, whose right to their hereditary arms has never been questioned. On the other hand, he must be very careful about traditionary claims to descent from English or continental families, and insist, with the utmost strictness, upon verification and proof.

That we approve wholly of Mr. Vermont's design, and measurably of its execution, he has a right to infer from the fact that the RECORD has given him a review and not a notice, which he may, if he will, take as a compliment. To be sure we have once or twice been obliged to speak a little sharply, and to censure carelessness; but our tone throughout has been one of approbation. The work that Mr. Vermont has undertaken is one that requires knowledge, attention, and unremitting care, in order that the result may be accurate. If the real use of arms be, as it is, to aid in the study of biography and genealogy, it will be patent that false arms are worse than none. It may perhaps not be generally known that the smallest variation in blazoning or drawing may convert true arms into false, and thus mislead students. Heraldry is a science which, no less than mathematics, requires perfect accuracy. Finally, we beg leave to say that the proper title of the book is "America Heraldrica." Heraldic means relating to heralds; heraldric, relating to heraldry. This distinction is set forth and sanctioned by Mr. Lower, and is accepted by approved authorities.

B. R. B.

RECORDS OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Baptisms.

(Continued from Vol. XVII., p. 275, of The Record.)

A° 1715.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUYGEN.
	Jacobús Kwik, Maria Smith.	Johannes.	Sjoert Olphertse, Jenneke Stevens.
	Hasúnel Matÿsse, Marÿtje Rÿke.	Grietje.	Abraham Rÿke, Grietje Rÿke.
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Sept: 18.	Davidt Mandeviel, Jannetje Jacobs.	Hendrik.	Hendrik Elles, Rachel Jacobz.
	Pieter Van Coúwenhove, Wÿntje ten Yk.	Johannes.	Jacob Van Koúwenhove, Jaqúemÿntje Van Norden.
	Frans Garbrantse, Elisabeth Wessels.	Petrús.	Wessel Wessels, Rachel Van Imbúrg, s: h: v.
	James Lee, Jústina Witvelt.	Wilhelmús.	Philip Witvelt, Anneke Bickes.
	Elias Breevoort, Marÿtje Samman.	Johannes.	Hendrik Brevoord, Jannetje Van Schaik.
	Hendrik Vonk, Catharina Hegemans.	Catharina.	Coenraat Ten Yk, Saartje Van Vorst, s. h. v.
25.	Hendrik Kúÿler, Maria Jacobz.	Hendrik.	Johannes Kúÿler, Rachel Schúÿler.
	Thomas Sanders, Aaltje Santfoord.	Beatrix.	Abrah. Santfoort, Vroútje Santfoort.
	Barent Van Kleek, Antenette Palmetier.	Barent.	Pieter Bos, Jan Harberding, Sŭsanna Bos.
	Abraham Lefferts, Sara Hooglant.	Abraham.	Lammert Van Dÿk, Aaltje Van Pelt.
October 2.	Barent De Boog, Rachel Hoppe.	Hendricús. Salomon. (tweelingen.)	Isaac Brat, Dievertje Wessels, s. h. v^{r}. Jacob Brat, Aefje Wessels, s. h. v^{r}.
5.	Vredrik Sebring, Marÿtje Provoost.	Aaltje.	Cornelús Sebering & Aaltje, s. h^{s} vroúw.
9.	David Mandeviel J^{r}, Marÿtje Van Hoesen.	Catharina.	Abraham Mesier, Elizabeth Mesier, s. h. v.
12.	Cornelús Romme, Maria Kierstede.	Marÿtje.	Johannes Romme, Sara Van Rans.
	Anthonÿ Ham, Elizabeth Meÿer.	Anthonÿ.	Cornelús Timmer, Marÿtje Van Búeren.
	Charles Philips, Maria Ten Broek.	John.	Jan ten Broek, Elsje ten Broek, s: súster.
	Jeremiah Borres, Cornelia Eckeson.	Maria.	Thomas Montanje, Sara Van Aarmen.
	Nathaniel Usseldún, Imme Miller.	Margrietje.	Jeremiah Borres, Applonÿ Eckeson.
16.	Jacob Yselsteÿn, Catlÿntje Van Deúrsen.	Matheús.	Matheús Bensing, Catharina Provoost, s: h: v:

A° 1715. [373 & 374]	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUYGEN.
October 16.	James Bússeÿ, Catharina Van Gelder.	Aefje.	Johannes Van Gelder, Jnr., Aefje Van Gelder.
23.	Johannes Van Kleek, Aaltje Bos.	Petrús.	Petrús Van Kleek, Annatje Bos.
30.	Matheús Bel, Vroútje Gerrets.	Matheús.	Samúel Shahaan, Belitje Kwik.
Novemb: 2.	Thomas Sickels, Jannetje Brevoort.	Roberdt.	Abraham Van Deúrse, Anna Sickels.
	Joseph Hoúwer, Christina de Mill.	Sara.	Isaac de Mill, Marÿtje Provoost.
6.	Jacobús Renaúdet, Belitje Hooglant.	Adriaan.	Johannes Bÿvank, Annatje Hooglant, Wede.
9.	Willem Bogert, Hillegont Joris V. Hoorn.	Cornelús.	Adriaan Bogert, Maria Bogert, s: súster.
16.	Pieter Vosberge, Grietje Rÿke.	Sara.	Jan Rÿke, Helena Rÿke.
	Roberd Cammel, Elizabeth Borth.	Elizabeth 11 jaren, James 9 jaren, Thomas....	Joost Palding & Sophia, s. h. v., William Fúrbúsh, Maria Palding, William Búÿle, Anna Johnson.
20.	Johannes Marschalk, Annatje Túrk.	Elizabeth.	Andries Marschalk, Marretje Túrk.
	Samson Bensing, Marÿtje Bocke.	Trÿntje.	Harmen Bensing, Aaltje Bickes, s: hs. vr.
23.	Nicolaas Haÿman, Willemÿntje Jillesse.	Nicolaas.	Theúnis, Antje } Somerendÿk.
	Adriaan Koning, Rachel Peek.	Johannes.	Johannes Koning, Grietje Brestede.
	Jan Bos, Marÿtje Montanje.	Johannes.	Johannes Pieterse, Rebecka Montanje.
27.	Roberd Bensen, obÿt, Cornelia Roos.	Roberd.	Geúrt Roos, Aaltje Bickes.
Decemb: 2.	Dirk Bensen, Catlÿntje Bocke.	Tanneke.	Jacobús Bocke, Tanneke Bocke, Wede.
	Johannes Jooste, Júdith Verweÿ.	Cornelús.	Jacob Brat, Catharina de Hart.
4.	Johannes Bant, Willemÿntje Filips.	Philippús.	Philippús Van Cortlant, Catharina Wendell
Decemb: 4.	Jan Van Hoesen, Engeltje Jans.	Johannes.	Frans Reÿerse, Geesje Van Hoese.
	Casparús Blank, Angenietje Post.	Agnietje.	Isaac Blank, Catlÿntje Post.
	Walter Hÿer, Annatje Blom.	Catharina.	Vicktoor Hÿer, Maÿke Blom.
11.	Jochem Andriesen, Maria Worford.	Maria.	Willem Beek, Alida Túrk, s: hs. vr.

A° 1715.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
	William Hemmen, Hester Storm.	William.	Isaac Van Deúrse, Annetje Waldrom, s. h^{s}. v^{r}.
	Jan Hibon, Antje Stymets.	Gerret.	Pieter Van Houte, Claartje Post, s: h^{s} v^{r}.
	Johannes Dow, Sara de Freest.	Johannes.	Gerret & Susanna } de Freest.
18.	Philippús Van Búrssen, Margrietje Willems.	Harmanús.	Jan de Lamontanje, Wÿbrúg Van Bŭrssen.
21.	Benjamin Van Vegte, Jannetje Eckeson.	Rúben.	Thomas Montanje, Antje, sÿn húÿs v^{r}.
	Sÿbrant Broúwer, Sara Webber.	Sÿbrant.	Jacob Broúwer, Johanna Elisabeth Broúwer.
A° 1716.			
Januarÿ 1.	Jacobús Kip, Catharina de Hart.	Willem.	Johannes Kip, Sara Kip.
25.	John Cúre, Gerretje Coesÿn.	Roberdt.	Jacobŭs Kip, Vroúwtje Kwik, N. B. den 4 do^{d} ingeschreven, was uÿtgesteld wegens D° siekte.*
	Hendrikús Koerte, Elizabeth de Riemer.	Anna.	Abraham Boele, Aaltje Keteltas. N. B. uÿtstel als boven.†
	Carste Bŭrger, Sara Waldrom.	Catharina.	Joseph Waldrom, Catharina Búrger.
	Ysebrant Van Cleef, Jannetje Van der Bilt.	Marretje.	Abraham Lefferts, Sara Lefferts, s. h. v^{r}.
	Casparús Bosch, Jannetje Meathen.	Casparús.	Albartús Coenradús Bosch, Maria Bosch.
	Victoor Bicker, Eva Tenÿk.	Victoor.	Júrian Witvelt, Claasje Bickers.
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January 25.	Gerret Hÿer, Sara Bos.	Willem.	Victoor Hÿer, Maÿke Blom.
	Anthonÿ Lippenar, Elizabeth de Kleÿn.	Leonard.	Michiel Vaúghton, Catharina Vaughton, s. h. v.
	Thimotheúm Telleÿ, Elizabeth Búrger.	Elizabeth.	Jacobús Moene, Engeltje Hassing.
	Johannes Brestede, Rebecka Onkelbag.	Annatje.	Boúdewÿn Wessels, Maria Wesselse, s. h. v.
	Jan Kleck, Grietje Van Pelt.	Marÿtje.	Hendrik Van Pelt, Tietje Van Pelt, s. h. v.
	Gerret Van Laar, Jannetje Stredels.	Jannetje.	Johannes Hardenbroek, Catharina Brestede.

* Intended to have been baptized on the 4th, and postponed on account of the clergyman's sickness.
† Postponed for the above reason.

A° 1716.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
Februáry 1.	Thomas Miller, Anneke de Honeúr, obÿt.	Anneke.	Johannes de Honeúr, Christina de Honeúr.
	Egbert Van Búrssém, Elizabeth Bensing.	Marretje.	Hendrikús Bensing, Cornelia Roos.
	Wilhelmús Beekman, Metje Math.	Catharina.	Johannes & Aaltje } Beekman.
8.	Jan Rosevelt, Heyltje Sjoerts.	Olphert.	Sjoert Olphertz, Aaltje Sjoerts.
	Abraham Meÿer, Engeltje Bŭssing.	Abraham.	Hendrik Mÿer, Wÿntje Ree, s: h^{s} v^{r}.
	Samúel Kip, Margrietje Rÿkman.	Johannes.	Johannes Rÿkman, Catharina Kip.
	Ewoút Ewoúts, Zara Tieboút.	Johannes.	Jan Ewoúts, Marÿtje Tiebouts.
16.	Thomas Grúmel, Christina Grúmel.	Elizabeth.	Roberd Chekling, Catharina Lepper.
22.	Pieter Van Dÿk, Cornelia Van Varik.	Margareta.	Abraham Van Varik, Immetje V. Dÿk, h. v. van Petrús Kip.
29.	Isaac Bedlo, Súsanna Bradjer.	Isaac.	Pieter Bedlo, Elizabeth Whing.
	John Horn, Rachel Webbers.	Rachel.	Philippús Menthorn, Hillegont Mentorn.
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Maert 9.	Dirk Bensen, Elizabeth Batlift.	Rachel.	Johan^{s} Van Seÿse & Júdith, zÿn huÿs v^{r}.
	Gerret Van Gelder, Johanna Kwik.	Aetje.	Johannes Van Gelder, Aefje Van Gelder.
	Isaac Goúverneúr, Sara Staats.	Geertrúÿ.	Philip Schúÿler, Anna Elizabeth Staats, s. h. v.
	Jacob Hassing, Cornelia Dÿkman.	Jacob.	Davidt Aartse, Heÿltje Hassing, s. h. v.
11.	Nicolaas Dalÿ, Elizabeth Crigier.	Hendrik.	Adriaan Man, Hester Bording, s. h. v.
	Philippús Van Cortlant, Catharina de Peÿster.	Philippŭs.	Samúel Baÿard, Elizabeth de Peÿster.
18.	Robberd Bartoll, Sara Van der Spiegel.	Sara.	Rip Van Dam, Johannes Jansen, Marretje Van der Spiegel.
	Coenraat Ten Yk, Sara Van Vorst.	Annatje.	Coenraat Ten Yk, Antje Van Vorst, Se^{r}, Antje Van Vorst, J^{nr}.
	Abraham Bargeaú, Geertje Bres.	Gerret.	Gerret Bres, Orseltje Arents.
25.	Jesse de Lamontanje, Gerretje Jeadts.	Annetje.	Johannes de Lamontanje, Maria Bosch.
	William Fúrbosch, Maria Palding.	Alexander.	Joost Palding, Elizabeth Farbúsh.

A° 1716.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
	Frans Pieterse, Rachel Eckeson.	Jan.	Thomas Eckeson, Elizabeth Moor.
	Jan Wilkeson, Margrietje Dow.	Gerret.	Pieter Jacobse, Reÿmerig Appel.
	Pieter Ament, Elizabeth Van Tienhove.	Jannetje.	Samúel Pel, Geertrúÿ Hibon.
	Jacob Swaan, Dirkje Schepmoes.	Rebecka.	Samúel Dúnskom, Rachel Swartwoút.
April 1.	Hendrik Van Pelt, Antje Brúÿn.	Annatje.	Johannes Poel, Francÿntje Wesgegg.
	Jan Van Pelt, Maria Parÿ.	Theúnis.	Davidt Provoost, Catharina Pra, s: h^{s} v^{r}.
	Anthonÿ de Mill, Marÿtje Provoost.	Elsje.	Filip Terneúf, Annatje Van den Búrg.
	Benjamin James, Aaltje Brakel.	Marÿtje.	Steven Brakel, Hester Dorkem.
	Samúel Pel, Marÿtje Mesier.	Hester Elizabeth } tweelingen.	Adriaan Man, Hester Bording, s. h. v., Abraham Mesier, Elizabeth Koŭwenhove, s. h. v^{r}.
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April 1.	Thomas Slow, Elizabeth Wessels.	Urcela.	Nicolaas Anthonÿ, Margrietje Egberts.
2.	Victoor Hÿer, Jannetje Van Gelder.	Cornelia.	Johannes Van Gelder, Har^{m}z, Marÿtje Hÿer.
	Joris Dÿkman, Catlÿntje Teúnis.	Teúntje,	Harmanús Van Gelder Teúntje Yedesse, s: h^{s} v^{r}.
8.	Jan Van Voorn, Júdith Slot.	Heiltje.	Evert Pels, Maria Elzewarth.
	Gerret Bras, Helena Post.	Marÿtje.	Hendrik Bras, Orseltje Arents.
	Jan Niewkerk, Jenneke Brestede.	Engeltje.	Johannes Brestede, Rebecka Onkelbag, s. h. v.
11.	Harmanús Rútgers, Catharina Meÿer.	Maria.	Jan Canon, Maria Van der Heúl, Wed^{e}.
	Casparús Franse, Elizabeth Pieters.	Elizabeth.	Pieter Franse, Elizabeth Pieters, de moeder selve.
15.	Abraham Aalsteÿn, Marretje Janse.	Margrietje.	Barent Waldrom, Grietje Pels.
	Hendrik Meÿer, Wÿntje Rhee.	Johannes.	Adolph Meÿer, Catharina Potter.
	Willem Rome, Annetje Wessels.	Marÿtje.	Abraham de Lanoÿ, Jannetje Rome, s. h. v.
	Johannes de Freest, Catharina Ravesteÿn.	Gerrardús.	Iede Mÿer, Júdith Ravesteÿn.

A° 1716.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
	Hendrikús Van der Spiegel, Janneke Provoost.	Sara.	Willem Provoost & Catharina Boele, Abrah vroúw.
22.	Nicolaas de Voúe, Catharina Ekkers.	Magdalena.	Hendrik Vonk, Magdalena Vonk, s. moeder.
	Alexander Fenix, Hester Van Vorst.	Alkzander.	Johannes de Lamontgne, Geertrúŷ Slingerlant.
29.	Davidt Devoor, Jannetje de Lamontanje.	Elizabeth.	Abraham de Lamontanje, Elizabeth Devoor.
	Johannes Aartse, Maria Marshall.	Elbert.	Jeames Waters, Johanna Aartse, Wed^{e} van Elbert.
Maŷ 2.	Christoffel Beekman, Maria de Lanoŷ.	Magdalena.	Evert Dúŷking, Madalena Beekman.
6.	Wŷnant Vant Zant, Catharina ten Yk.	Tobias.	Jacobús Krankheŷt, Elizabeth Krankheŷt, s: h: v:
	Gidion Castang, Trŷntje Cokever.	Gidion.	Servaas Vliereboom, Catharina Schott.
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Maŷ 20.	Theophilús Elsewarth, Sara Verdúŷn.	Sara.	Cornelús Kierstede, Elizabeth Fieleŷ.
	Cornelus Klopper, J^{nr}, Catharina Greveraat.	Cornelús.	Cornelús Klopper, S^{er}, Lúcretia Greveraat, Johanna Hage in Amsterdam.
	Gŷsbert Liveston, Cornelia Beekman.	Alida.	Gerrardús Beekman, Geertrúŷd V. Cortlant, Wed^{e}.
21.	Matheús Bensen, Catharina Provoost.	Catharina.	Hendrikús Bensen, Elizabeth Provoost.
	George Brewenton, Maria Ver Dúŷn.	George.	Jústes Bosch, Margrietje Ver dúŷn.
27.	Wessel Wessels, Maria Ten Yk.	Frans.	Frans Wesselse, Trŷntje Wessels, s. h^{s} v^{r}.
Júnŷ 1.	Willem Backet, Pieternella Van de Water.	Albartús.	Cornelús Klopper, Se^{r}, Pieternella Van de Water, Wed.
	Baltús de Hart, Margrietje Moúrits.	Johanna.	Gerrardús Moúrits & Jacob Moúritsz, Catharina Kip.
	Johannes Elsewarth, Sara Blekwel.	Ariaantje.	Cornelús Romme, Teúntje Tiboút.
	Dirk Coek, Sŭsanna Krigier.	Dirk.	Isaac de Riemer, J^{nr}, Maria Kannon.
10.	Dirk Rhee, Elsje Sanders.	Nicolaas.	Loúrens Van der Spiegel, Maria Potter.
	Cornelús de Peŷster, Cornelia Dissenton.	Jannetje.	Robberd Law, Cornelia de Peŷster.

A° 1716.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
13.	Claas Bogert, Grietje Concelje.	Belitje.	Johannes Graaf, Elizabeth Van Schaik
	Jacob Samman, Catlÿntje Bensen.	Thomas.	Elias Brevoord, Jannetje Van Schaik.
17.	Johannes Kerbÿl, Margrietje Provoost.	Sŭsanna.	Fredrik Sebring, Catharina Klopper.
	Sÿmon Krigier, Anna Van Oort.	Anna.	Dirk Koek, Elizabeth Daÿlÿ.
20.	Joseph Leddel, Maria Vincent.	Sara.	Joseph Leddel, Maria Vincent. } de oŭders zelve.
	Richard Kendrik, Maria Robberts.	Elizabeth.	Barent Kool, Marÿtje Kool.
24.	Jacob Brat, Aefje Wessels.	Jacob.	Barent Brat, Súsanna Brat, s: h^{s}: v^{r}.
[380] Juny 24.	Jan Vos, Willemyntje Broŭwer.	Maria.	Willem Goúÿen, Grietje Goúyen, s. h. v^{r}.
	Pieter Davie, Maria Kierstede.	Pieter.	Cornelús Kierstede, Elizabeth Kierstede, Wed. van Ja^{c}. Kierstede.
	Timothy Thalleÿ, Maria Poll.	Elizabeth.	Elbert Lieverse, Elizabeth Túrpeÿ.
	Ihon Smith, Barentje Helling.	Jozeph.	Hendrik Bres, Margrieta Smith.
	Frans Reÿerse, Jenneke Dÿ.	Saratje.	Willem Rome, Sara Túrk, s: h^{s} vroúw.
	Abraham Wendal, Catharina de Kaÿ.	Theúnis.	Johannes Van Brúgh, Helena de Kaÿ.
Júly 1.	John Witton, Geertje Wessels.	Jan.	Loúwerens Wesselse, Francÿntje Stiltheer.
4.	Jacobús Mol, Lidia Wennen.	Abraham.	Johannes Van Deúrse, Aefje Moll.
15.	Pieter Bedlow, Maria Nazareth.	Maria.	Barent Reÿnderse, Catharina Bedlow, Wed^{e}. van Samúel Staats.
	Gerret Hassing, Engeltje Búrgers.	Elizabeth.	Timothey Tilleÿ, Elizabeth Búrger, s. h. v.
22.	Willem Tiel, Sara de Pú.	Geertrúÿd.	Harme Bússing, Sara Selove, s. h. v.
	William Goúÿan, Margreta Daniels.	Elizabeth.	Johannes Sÿmonse, Elizabeth Poŭwelse.
	Jan Pieterse, Antje de Lamontange.	Elizabeth.	Johannes de Lamontanje, Hester Blom.
25.	Johannes de Lamontange, Sara Parcell.	Annatje, Geb^{r} 22 d^{o}.	Abraham Vredenbúrg, Elizabeth Montangie.
	Valentÿn Presling, Christina France.	Martinús.	Johannes Keÿser, Elizabeth Kerlag.
29.	Philip Blekledge, Willempje Slúÿs.	Philip.	Dirk Bensen, Samson^{s} zoon, Helena Van Deúrse.

A° 1716.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
Aúgúst: 1.	Isaac de Riemer, Jn^{r}, Antje Woertman.	Catharina.	Jacob Mariŭs Groen, Cornelia Moúrits.
	Adolph de Grooff, Rachel Goederús.	Pieter.	Pieter de Groof, Janneke de Groof, Wed^{e}.
5.	Rútgerd Waldrom, Cornelia Maas.	Sara.	Pieter Brestede, Grietje Brestede.
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	Harmanús Bensen, Aaltje Bickers.	Annatje.	Matheús Bensen, Annatje Bickers.
	Philip Daleÿ, Cornelia Van Gelder.	Cornelia.	Pieter Willemse Rome, Teúntje Van Gelder.
12.	Arnoút Hendrix, Geertje Claase.	Lea.	Samúel Shahaan, Neeltje Cosÿn, s: h: v^{r}.
	Jacob Mariús Groen, Maria Salúsbúreÿ.	Margrietje.	Jan Cannon, Catalina de Hart.
22.	Edúard Men, Marÿtje Vyn Deúrse.	Elizabeth.	Abraham Van Deúrse, Annatje Van Deúrse.
26.	Andrew Visset, Jannetje de Voor.	Johannes.	Capt: Willem White, Willem de Voor, Elizabeth de Voor.
31.	Adriaan Bogert, Maria de Lamontanje.	Willem.	Willem Bogert, Stÿntje Cosaar.
Sept: 2.	Abraham Blank, Maria Larence.	Abraham.	Casparús Blank, Angenietje Blank, s. h. v.
	Jacobús Van Varik, Anna Maria Brestede.	Andries.	Andries Brestede, Annetje Brestede, s: moeder.
	Elias Elles, Sara Peers.	Margrietje.	Hendrik Bras, Rebecka Peers.
	Charles Le Roúx, Catharina Beekman.	Magdalena.	Gerrardŭs Beekman, Se^{r}, Magdalena Beekman, s: h: v:
5.	Hendrik Slott, Christina Ricklaes.	Jan, geboren July 5.	Jan Van Voren, Júdith Slot.
9.	Vredrik Woertendyk, Dievertje Qúackenbos.	Elizabeth.	Jacob Coning, Se^{r}, Aefje Jacobs.
	Daniel Lieúwis, Geesje Bradjor.	Elizabeth.	Isaac Bedlow, Sara Playÿ.
	Hans Kierstede, Maria Van Vleck.	Lúkas.	Jesse Kierstede, Catharina Van Vlek.
	John Liewis, Anneke Blom.	Jenneke.	Daniel Blom, Margrietje Glovoer.
12.	Robert Cheklen, Catharina Mortier.	Roberd.	Johannes Mortier, Sara Soÿ.
	Jeames Wÿnn, Elizabeth Bedlo.	James.	Isaac Bedlo, Catharina Staats, Wed^{e}.
16.	Abraham Van Deúrse, Jn^{r}, Lúcretia Bogardús.	Willem.	Johannes Van Deúrse Gerretje Fieleÿ.

ENGLISH ANCESTRY OF THE LEONARD FAMILY.

By O. B. Leonard, Plainfield, N. J.

This family was primarily of Saxon origin. The name is found some twelve hundred years ago among the "forest smiths" of Germany, and spelled Leonard, which is old German of the sixth century. After the Saxon invasion of England some of the Leonards, workmen in metals, left the Continent and settled in Kent County and Sussex, among the iron hills. In the course of time, as these mines proved unproductive, great inducements were offered to laborers skilled in the business to remove to the western parts of England on the borders of Wales. The "Doomesday-Book" of 1086 mentions the existence of iron-works at this time in the counties of Somerset, Gloucester, Hereford, and other counties adjacent to the Welsh country. It was from the iron-mining districts of Monmouthshire, in Wales, that the branch of the Leonard family came who settled in the New England colonies, between 1625–50, and continued in the vicinity of Boston the hereditary business of their ancestors.

During the fourteenth century King Edward III. greatly encouraged the iron industry, and old Sussex and Kent became again the principal seat of the iron manufacture in Great Britain. It is to these counties that the Leonards trace back their pedigree to landed property-holders and titled nobility. In fact, the family are said to have descended in two lines from Edward III. through his two sons, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and his youngest son, Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester.

The name is found spelled two ways—Leonard and Lennard—but the coats of arms borne by all of them were the same, and early members of the family used both forms of orthography. The title of rank was not brought into the family till the latter part of the sixteenth century, and then by Margaret Fynes, sister and heir of Gregory Fynes, Lord Dacre.

Among the first found on record of the Leonard name, who attained to noted distinction, and transmitted a valuable estate, was George Leonard, Esq., who lived in the time of Henry VI., A.D. 1422–62. He married Anna Bird, of the County of Middlesex, and was a man of property and influence in England. His son John had a vast heritage, owning the Manor of Chevening in Kent County during the reign of King Edward VI., in 1551. Sampson Leonard, Esq., son and heir of John Leonard by Elizabeth Harman, his wife, was member of Parliament from Sussex in 1614, and married Margaret, Baroness Dacre, daughter of Thomas, sister and heir of Gregory Fynes, Lord Dacre. She died A.D. 1611, and her son, Sir Henry Leonard, Knt., was Lord Dacre in right of his mother. By Sir Henry's marriage to Chrysogona (daughter of Sir Richard Baker, of the County of Kent, and granddaughter of Elizabeth, widow of George Barret, of Belhouse, in Essex) was born a son, Richard, thirteenth Lord Dacre; who married, for his first wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Arthur Throckmorton, of Northampton; and for his second wife, Dorothy, daughter of Dudley, Lord North. By his first wife were four children, among whom was Henry, the eldest son, who emigrated to America, and, not returning before his

father's death, the title descended to his brother Francis, who became fourteenth Lord Dacre, made Earl of Surrey, and was father of Thomas Leonard, who succeeded to the title, and was created Earl of Sussex. Thomas married Lady Anne Palmer, alias Fitzroy, whose parents separated. She was adopted by King Charles II. as his natural daughter, and given the name of Fitzroy. Their second daughter, Lady Anne Leonard (by the death of her eldest sister, Barbara, in 1741), became sole heir to her father, and, as such, Baroness Dacre in her own right. She had three husbands: first, Richard Lennard Barret; second, Henry Roper, Lord Feynham; third, Hon. Robert Moore. This Richard Lennard Barret was the son of Dacre Lennard and Lady Jane Chichester, which Dacre was the son of Richard Lennard, who took the surname of Barret in consideration of the Manor of Belhouse, in the County of Essex, and was the grandson of Richard Lennard, Lord Dacre, by his second wife, Dorothy, daughter of Dudley, Lord North, above referred to.

Lady Anne Leonard had a son by her first husband, Richard, known as Hon. Thomas Barret Lennard, of Belhouse, who died 1786, and was the last member of the family name who retained the title. No legal issue of his name survived him, though his nephew, Charles Trevor Roper, Esq., became his successor to the peerage, who also died in 1794, without issue. But his only sister, Gertrude Roper, by grant of Parliament, succeeded to the title as Baroness Dacre. She had previously married Mr. Thomas Brand, whose son, Thomas, on the death of his mother, in 1819, obtained the title and estate as Lord Dacre.

Direct descendants of the Leonard family in this country (through Henry, who emigrated in 1626, or his relatives, who came in 1645–50), at the beginning of the nineteenth century, considered the expediency of claiming the royal title in question, but the special individual of the Massachusetts family who was regarded the rightful heir preferred the independence of democratic liberty to bearing the honors of aristocratic nobility.

The Leonard family of the United States, and Canada and other British Provinces in North America, are all descended from the English ancestry who made their *first settlement* in what is now *Massachusetts*, during the forepart of the seventeenth century, and just after the landing of the Pilgrims of the Mayflower.

Within one hundred years thereafter the name of Leonard was found among the early settlers of all the New England Colonies; in the Counties of Monmouth, Morris, Hunterdon, and other sections of New Jersey; and, about the time of the American Revolution many families of the LEONARDS emigrated to the British possessions, and to different States of the Union both South and West.

For a detailed family pedigree of the Massachusetts branch, the interested reader is referred to the sketches of Messrs. Fobes and Deane.

Rev. Dr. P. Fobes, in 1810, prepared and published, in the *Massachusetts Historical Collections*, volume iii., page 173, a history of the New England branch of the Leonard family, one of the first genealogical memoirs ever printed in this country.

In 1851 Mr. W. R. Deane published, in the *New England Historic-Genealogical Register*, volume v., page 414, a full account of the first three generations of the family of James Leonard, of Taunton, Mass.

MARRIAGES AT ST. MARY LE STRAND, LONDON, FROM A.D. 1605.

Transcribed by James Greenstreet, Honorary Secretary of the Pipe-Roll Society.

Considerable discussion has been rife in England, from time to time, respecting not only the desirability of printing parish registers, but likewise as to the extent to which the contents of those invaluable records should be made public. Many persons would doubtless find it difficult to understand how there could possibly be any hesitation in deciding that—with a view to the complete satisfaction of genealogical inquirers—the publication of any portion of a register must, of necessity, embrace every entry during the period covered; and yet proposals to merely print selected entries from the baptisms, burials, and marriages of the respective parishes have not been without advocates. That eminent genealogist, the late Colonel Chester—who both made himself, and had made for him, voluminous collections of extracts from English parish registers—always admitted how insufficient, and frequently misleading, such collections of selected entries were.

Those portions of the records under consideration which are, in the first instance, most likely to be of interest to the descendants of English settlers in America are undoubtedly the entries relating to marriages during the years which preceded the epoch of the emigrations to New England. It is in order to assist in the dissemination of such information of this kind as will be of service to American genealogists that I have carefully transcribed the record of every wedding which took place at the Church of St. Mary le Strand, London, from 1605 to 1625, inclusive. In those instances where the ceremony is stated in the register to have been by banns or license, the notification will be found included. The majority of the licenses emanated from the Faculty Office.

1605.

Jan. 10, Samuell Evans and Sara Goodall, by lycence from the faculties.

Jan. 15, Hugh fforfayt and Cissly Webley, by lyc. from the ffaculties.

Jan. 16, John Gilderson and Anne Gilderson, by lyc. from the fac.

Jan. 17, Edward Ducke and Alice Wyseman, by lyc. from the fa.

Jan. 19, Henry Cooke and Marye fflebill, by lyke lycence.

Jan. 20, Rumold Skinkell and Jane Machin; banes.

Jan. 21, William Griffes and Jane Turpin, by certifficat from ye parson of Newington.

Jan. 24, Alexander Parsons and Anne Rowland, by lyc.

Feb. 3, John Goodin and Margreat East, by lyc. from the fac.

Feb. 11, John Kinge and Margreat Vuedall, by lyc. from ye faculties.

Feb. 12, Henry Budworth and Katherine Laiton, *per* lyc. from ye facu(l)ties.

Feb. 22, Edward Boreham and Mary Allford, *per* lyc.

Mch. 3, Myles Egerton and Christian Wallis, *per* lyc. from ye facu(l)ties.

Mch. 15, William Gasson and Rebecka Buttler, by lycence from the faculties.

Mch. 22, Richard Kinge and Bettrice Briggins, by lyc. from the fac.

1606.

Apr. 6, Raphell Wyseman and Anne Wakefyld, by lyc.

Apr. 9, George Powell and Alice Needes, *per* lyc. from the faculties.

Apr. 21, John Walle and Marye Nicholson, by banes.

Apr. 21, William Ingraham and Anne Turner, by banes asked.

Apr. 27, John Annable and Anne Tipping, by lycence from the ffaculties.

May 1, ffrauncis Legg and Katherine Mynter.

June 10, Ambros Jacob and Eliz. Smith, by banes.

June 12, Richard Dawes and Anne Pooly, by lyc. from the faculties.

July 5, Edward Bickerstaf and Eliz. Cooke, by lyc.

July 7, John Hichins and Rose ffreborne.

July 9, Christofer Tamworth and Awdrie Allen, by lyc. from ye faculties.

July 13, William Ouste and Katherine Harwood, by lyc. from the faculties.

July 18, Edward Kettleby and Eliz. Keighley, by lyc. from the faculties.

July 30, John Harvy and Hanna Whittloek, by lyc. from the ffaculties.

Aug. 3, William Bitten and Alice Newland, by lyc. from the facu(l)ties.

Aug. 3, Richard Willmotte and ffraunces Choppington, by banes.

Aug. 5. Edward Hollington and Eliz. ffoordem, by a Certifficat from the Curatt of Orsett parishe, in Essex.

Aug. 31, John Duffe and Margery Peeters, by banes.

Sept. 4, John Quench and Avis Glover, by lyc. from ye faculties.

Sept. 7, Richard Cranwell and Mary Beachcott, by lyc. from the faculties.

Sept. 9, Henry Allen and Alice fflatter, by lycence from the faculties.

Sept. 18, William Lee and Anne Welby, by lycence from the faculties.

Sept. 25, Phillip Thompson and Eliz. West, by banes.

Sept. 26, John Nate and Jouan Sayer, by lyc. from the ffaculties.

Sept. 28, Nicholas Grauer and Eliz. Carsells, by banes asked.

Sept. 29, John Corbett and Susan Downes, by lyc. from the faculties.

Oct. 5, John Puckford and Jouan Gillam, by banes asked.

Oct. 11, John Cotten and Anne Cooper, by lyc. from the faculties.

Oct. 16, Thomas Havergill and Eliz. Ricraft, *per* lyc. from ye faculties.

Oct. 20, Edward Greene and Eliz. Daveson, by banes.

Oct. 21, Barthol' Payne and Jouan Browne.

Oct. 28, Edward Becke and Lettice Hone, by banes.

Oct. 28, Henry Bourne and Julian Rosswell, by banes.

Nov. 4, William Bingham and Anne Pellson, by banes.

Nov. 19, John Baker and Amye Acclon, by lyc.

Nov. 24, George Gyles and Mabell Atkinsonne, by banes.

Nov. 29, John Garnatt and Jane Vese, by lycence from the facu(l)ties.

Nov. 29, John Rogerson and Mary Cooper, by banes.

Dec. 1, Phillip Perdue and Rose Brooke, by lyc. from the ffaculties.

Dec. 11, James Grinnley and Anne Jennings, by lycence from the faculties.

Jan. 19, Robert Banister and Anne Allen, by lyc. facu(l)ties.

Jan. 27, John Berremy and Mary Smallwood, by lyc.

Feb. 2, William Browne and Anne Mylles, by banes asked.

Feb. 5, Henry Warde and Jouan Dumper, by lyc.

Feb. 9, John Russell and Temperaunce Heyward, by lycence.

Feb. 12, George Sprowde and Margaret Chambers, by lycence from the faculties.

Feb. 14, Henry Porter and Jane Warren, by lycence from the faculties.

Feb. 12, Richard Vance and Margaret Dickinson, by banes.

Feb. 16, Thomas Emson and Barbara Ashmoore, by banes asked.

Feb. 16, Richard Buckley and Jouan Cussen, by lycen. from the faculties.

Feb. 22, Morryce Lloyde and Margaret Allysonne, by lyc. from ye faculties.

Feb. 23, Owen Hughes and Eliz. Walle, by lyc. from the faculties.

Mch. 2, Robert Clarke and Thomasine Skarlett, by lycence from ye fac.

Mch. 18, George Savell and Marye Richmond, by lyc. from the faculties.

1607.

Mch. 25, Robert Ninne and Alice Hollingeshead, by lyc. from the faculties.

May 14, Richard Smithe and Margaret Duck, by banes asked.

May 18, Robert Hartopp and Elizabeth Buckmister, by lycence from ye faculties.

May 21, George Owen and Ancred, *alias* Anne, Gillam, *per* lyc. from ye faculties.

May 28, Thomas Hulle, *alias* Hill, and Martha Evans, by lycence from the fac.

May 31, Henry Merritt and Margery Packer, by lyc. from the faculties.

June 4, Raffe Savage and Eliz. Higgens, by lyc. from the fac.

June 10, Hughe Baker and Rose Dabber, by lycence from the fac.

June 10, Robert Lloyde and Cissly Graunger, by lycence from the faculties.

June 30, John Parttridge and Jouan Riddopp, by lyc. from the faculties.

J. 30, Anthony Cooper and Susan Dixson, by lycence from the faculties.

July 2, Thomas Buttler and Anne Pearson, by lycence from the facul.

July 15, Thomas Draver and Margaret Trye, by lycence from ye faculties.

July 12, Richard Dobson and Margaret Peare, by banes of this parishe.

July 31, Jozeph Bredstocke and Jouan Snowde.

Aug. 5, James Haward and Anne Benn, by lycence from the faculties.

Aug. 21, Henry Turner and ffraunces Stepnegh, by lycence from the fac-

Aug. 16, William Emerson and Eliz. Vegleman, by lycence from the fac.

Sept. 3, Robert Bayles and Eliz. Bynnyon, by lyc. from the faculties.

Sept. 18, Henry Graye and Sarah Palmer, by lycence from the facul.
Oct. 1, William Bassnett and Jouan Bower, by lycence from the faculties.
Oct. 5, James Burnell and Jouan Bubb, by banes.
Oct. 11, Lyens Crosiell and Theonett Caron, by banes asked.
Oct. 12, Richard Tomlinson and Dorothy Hackett, by banes.
Nov. 8, Roger Jeoffryes and Anne Vaughan, by banes.
Nov. 22, George Mowse and Jouan Vest, by lyc. faculties.
Jan. 2, Josyas Herne and Jouan Marson, by lyc. faculties.
Jan. 23, Henry Rowland and Joyce Hillyar, by banes.
Jan. 28, John Ansley and ffraunces Nevill, by lyc. from the faculties.
Feb. 3, John Harris and Susan Prance, by banes.
Mch. 21, Richard ffryer and Alice Hoe, *per* lyc. from the ffaculties.

1608.

Apr. 7, George Mordough and Marjery Pryce, *per* lyc. from the ffaculties.
Apr. 7, John Sutt and Susan Parkes, *per* lyc. faculties.
Apr. 12, Thomas North and Susan Stafford, by lyc. from the ffaculties.
Apr. 23, John Leucridge and Eliz. Lambert, by banes.
May 1, Christofer Rowe and Margaret Carter, by lycence from the fac.
May 5, Ellys Carter and Anne Cornew, by lyc. from the fac.
May 10, Thomas Whittelsey and Katherine Terry, by lycence from the faculties.
May 12, Richard Tulley and Eliz. Corye, by lycence from ye fac.
May 14, Hughe Dighton and Eliz. Morecland, by lyc. *per* [sic] faculties.
May 30, Richard Hamlett and Margreate ffrancklyn, by lycence from the faculties.
June 7, Edward Danyell and Joyce Avelen, by banes.
June 9, Thomas ffetherstone and Bennet Johnson, by lycence from the faculties.
June 21, Thomas Bell and Rebecka Hawkins, *per* lyc. fa.
July 10, Thomas Harrison and Mary Cogley.
July 23, Thomas Ridge and Susan Wright, by lyc. from ye fac.
July 28, William Turner and Alice Griffin, by lycence from the faculties.
Aug. 18, William Whartton and Ann Springe, by lycence from the faculties.
Aug. 20, Christofer Scot and Silvester Sage, *per* lyc. fa.
Aug. 28, John Burtt and Rose Banes, by banes.
Aug. 30, Luke Langley and Anne Pryor, by lyc. from ye fac.
Sept. 6, Henry Crowch and Jouan Noble.
Sept. 15, Samuell Hargraue and Katherine Clavell, *per* lyc. fac.
Sept. 18, Thomas Beede and Katherine Walton, by banes.
Oct. 9, Thomas Sherle and Ann Baud, by banes lawefully published.
Oct. 14, Thomas Eyre and Eliz. Jezarditt, *per* lyc. faculties.
Nov. 9, Thomas Maddox and Margaret Brooke, *per* lyc. fac.
Nov. 10, William Denham and Katherine Kirton, *per* lyc. fac.
Nov. 13, Rowland Lowder and Dioniscia Jenninges, by lyc. from ye facultys.
Dec. 8, Raphe Mist and Margreate Langley, by banes.
Jan. 1, Rowland Ingraham and Anne Ghost, by banes.
Jan. 2, ffrauncis Markham and Mary Moorecraft, by a Certtifficate.

Jan. 5, Androw [blank] and Mary [blank], by a lycence from the faculties.

Jan. 8, Robert Erswell and Dorothy Easte, by lycence from the fac.

Jan. 10, John Banckes and Jane Edlyn, by lyc.

Jan. 24, John Johnson and Alice Browne.

Feb. 22, John Abratomy and Prudence Dunne, by lycence from the fac.

Feb. 23, Nicholas Kindersley and Anne Parke, by lycence from the faculties.

Feb. 24, John Rudding and Anne Dale, *per* lyc. fac.

Feb. 27, Roger Reeve and Anne Mason, *per* lyc. fac.

Feb. 28, John Dawes and Eliz. Owen, by lycence.

Feb. 26, Sir ffrauncis Russell and Mistris Katherine Bridges.

Mch. 5, Michaell Reade and Rebbecka James.

Mch. 9, Robart Trapps and Ellen ffleete, *per* lyc. fac.

1609.

Mch. 25, Mathew Graunt and Susan Shewers, by lycence from the faculties.

Apr. 15, Robert Gregory and Eliz. Tyler, *per* lyc fac.

Apr. 26, William Joulles and Anne Everest, by lyc. from the ffaculties.

Apr. 29, Tymothy Allen and Dowglasse Lightwood, by lyc.

Apr. 11, John Ingraham and Sarah Boother, *per* lyc. fac.

May 6, John Churchman and Alice Rastall, *per* lycence fac.

June 13, William Pollard and Honour Bedlak, by lycence from the ffac.

June 27, Thomas Hallywell and Alice fframpton, by lyc. from the faculties.

July 2, William Hawton and Margaret Coombes, by banes.

July 13, Thomas, Whittlocke and Alice Jacob, *per* lyc. f.

July 26, William Grigson and Katherine Bosworth, by banes.

Aug. 9, Thomas Slye and Mary Higgins, by lyc. from the ffaculties.

Aug. 13, Roger Procer and Susan Crayfford, by lycence.

Aug. 28, Thomas Goslinge and Alice Browne.

Sept. 10, Bennett Lambe and Susan Adams, by lycence from the ffaculties.

Sept. 21, William Boyton and Anne Michaell.

Sept. 22, William Byckford and Susan Costard, by certifficate from St. Sepulchres.

Oct. 26, Jhon Barbar and Elyzabeth Baker, by a licence.

Oct. 31, John Gidloe and Grace Mathews, by banes asked.

Nov. 9, Robert Gard and Margaret Ketle, by banes.

Nov. 12, Richard ffinckley and Mary Chaundler, by lycence.

Nov. 30, Lawrence Phillips and Jouan Goodcall, by lyc. from the faculties.

Dec. 7, Jonas Graues and Elizabeth Baker, by M^{r} Baker of Westm.

Dec. 10, Peeter Nicholas and Sibell ffilkins, by banes. [Entered twice.]

Dec. 10, Thomas Abbott and Anne Roper, *per* banes.

Dec. 17, Edmund Austin and Gartred Aclen, by banes.

BAPTISMS IN THE WESTBROOK FAMILY.

COPIED FROM THE ORIGINAL RECORDS OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH AT MACHACKEMECH (DEER PARK), ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.*

BY W. H. NEARPASS, PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

NOTE.—In these records the family name appears in varied form, such as Wessebrock, Westbroeck, Westbrook, etc. For interesting data as to the old church itself, and the *marriages* of these Westbrooks and others, see Rev. J. B. Ten Eyck's "Translations of the Original Records of the Reformed Dutch Church at Machackemech (Deer Park)," published at Port Jervis, N. Y., by W. H. Nearpass, 1877. 18mo, 65 pages.

☞ K. in italics, shows that the item thus distinguished is gleaned from the *Kingston Church Records.*

Dyrk, m. Jenneke van Keuren. Issue: Johannes, Aug. 23, 1737; Tjerk van Keuren, Oct. 31, 1739; Lisabeth, May 3, 1743; Lydia, Dec. 8, 1745; Sara, May 26, 1735, *K.*

Cornelis, m. Antje Rosa (Roos). Issue: Petrus, May 30, 1738; Samuel, Feb. 9, 1746; Lydia, Aug. 19, 1750; Jacobus, May 26, 1735.

Johannes, Jr., m. Magdalena Wessebrock. Issue: Anthonie, Oct. 31, 1738; Johannes, Sep. 19, 1740; Antje, Dec. 23, 1744; Johannes, Nov. 16, 1746; Alida, June 21, 1747; Samuel, March 12, 1749; Elisabeth, March 24, 1751; Sara, June 17, 1753; Joel, April 11, 1756; Gideon, Nov. 21, 1759.

Antje, m. Jacob van Detten [Van Etten]. Issue: Dirk, May 29, 1739; Sara, May 19, 1736, *K*; Anthony, June 12, 1726, *K.*

Jannetje, m. Simon Westfael. Issue: Jury, April 23, 1744; Aeltje, Oct. 6, 1745; Simeon, Feb. 12, 1749; Jan De Witt, May 19, 1751; Wilhelmus, July 8, 1753; Aeltje, Feb. 13, 1756; Solomon, Jan. 27, 1758; Blandina, Nov. 9, 1760; Ruben, April 8, 1764.

Jacob, m. Lydia Westfael. Issue: Blandina, Aug. 10, 1746; Johannes, May 19, 1751; Saffrein, May 12, 1754; Maria, March 29, 1767.

Benjamin, m. Catharina Westbroeck. Issue: Antje, Sept. 7, 1746; Johannes, Feb. 26, 1749; Wilhelmus, Dec. 29, 1751; Maria, May 12, 1754; Lidia, June 19, 1757; Cornelius, April 20, 1760; Abram, April 9, 1762.

Heyltje, m. Cornelis van Etten. Issue: Antje, b. Nov. 30, 1746; Johannes, b. Jan. 20, 1751; Gideon, b. June 22, 1754; Magdalena, b. Jan. 27, 1759; Magdalena, b. April 9, 1762.

Marya (Maria), m. Daniel Westfall. Issue: Abram, Jan. 29, 1749; Antony, Dec. 2, 1750; Aeltje, Oct. 10, 1754; Hannatje.

Salomon, m. Hester Bevier. Issue: Louis, Feb. 26, 1749; Moses, Nov. 4, 1750; Aeltje, Dec. 29, 1751; Moses, July 13, 1754; William, February 15, 1756.

*The records were copied for James R. Gibson, Jr., for use in the preparation of a *Jansen Van Keuren* genealogy, and furnished by him to the NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD.

Lena, m. Abraham Schuymer [Shymer]. Issue: Isaak, Dec. 10, 1749; Marie, Jan. 24, 1751; Jacob, Feb. 23, 1752; Hester, Nov. 11, 1753; Hester, Dec. 15, 1754; Mari, Nov. 26, 1756; Elizabeth, Jan. 28, 1759; Maragrit, Dec. 21, 1760.

Joseph, m. Lisabeth Kuyckendall. Issue: Annetje, April 29, 1750; Dirk, Nov. 5, 1752; Levi, Dec. 9, 1753.

Evert Rosa, m. Maria Cortregt [Marya Kortrecht]. Issue: Antje, March 8, 1761; Arie, Feb. 25, 1753; Jacobus, Feb. 11, 1758.

Abram, m. Maria Helm. Issue: Michel, May 31, 1752; Martinus, March 24, 1754; Johanna, Oct. 19, 1755.

Abram Dirke, m. Blandina Rosenkranz. Issue: Jenneke, Dec. 31, 1752; Dirk, Aug. 18, 1754; Jacobus, July 4, 1756; Leonard, Jan. 28, 1759; Cobus, April 20, 1760; Sara, March 21, 1762; Greetje, Feb. 12, 1764; Coria, Dec. 23, 1765; Therk, b. Aug. 19, 1768; Femmetje, April 29, 1772.

Johannes Corn, m. Maria Westbroeck. Issue: Jenneke, Jan. 28, 1753; Jenneke, April 20, 1755; Seletje, June 19, 1757.

Sara, m. Jacobus Gonsales. Issue: Manuel, March 24, 1754.

Cornelis, Jr., m. Lisabeth Kittel. Issue: Rachel, June 22, 1754; Sussana, June 19, 1757; Rusje, Jan. 28, 1759.

Alida, m. ———. Issue: Heyltie, Jan. 28, 1759.

Joseph, m. Debora Krom. Issue: Cornelia, Jan. 28, 1759; Derik, July 6, 1760; Maria, June 5, 1763.

Antony, m. Susanna Kittel. Issue: Maria, Aug. 19, 1759.

Jenneke, m. Martinus Dekker. Issue: Petrus, June 29, 1760; Johannis, April 14, 1765.

Tjerk van Keuren, m. Maria Helm. Issue: Abram, May 3, 1761; Janneke, Nov. 26, 1762; Maria, April 27, 1765; Sarah, June 28, 1767.

Petrus, m. Lydia Vredenburg. Issue: Cornelius, Sept. 13, 1761; Sarah, July 19, 1763; Blandina, Aug. 18, 1765; Benjamin, b. July 5, 1771; Lydia, b. Aug. 28, 1780.

Annatje, m. Gisbert van Gorden, Jr. Issue: Samuel, Feb. 21, 1762; Helmus, Nov. 25, 1764; Catharina, Feb. 10, 1773.

Antony, m. Sarah Dekker. Issue: Johannis, Jan. 8, 1764; Alexander, May 28, 1766; Elizabeth, b. Oct. 16, 1769.

Abram, m. Agrietje H. Issue: Hendrick, March 25, 1764 (two years old); Janneke, March 25, 1764; Sarah, Oct. 28, 1765; Maria, May 28, 1767.

Janneke, m. Charles Baseter. Issue: Elisabeth, March 25, 1764; Maria, May 29, 1766; John, b. Feb. 5, 1768.

Lea, m. Wilhelmus Cole (Kool). Issue: Josias, Nov. 25, 1764; Cornelius Westbrook, Feb. 7, 1767; Maria, Oct. 16, 1772.

Lydia, m. Daniel Van Etten. Issue: Ferdenandus, Apr. 27, 1765.

Benjamin, m. Elizabeth Westbrook. Issue: Lena, b. Feb. 20, 1811; Catherine, b. Jan. 28, 1815.

Jacob, m. Elizabeth Chimer [Shimer]. Issue: Ledy, b. Dec. 10, 1810; Blandina, b. Dec. 2, 1808.

Benjamin, m. Lena Annes [Ennis]. Issue: Ledia, b. Dec. 22, 1790; Elizabeth, b. June 20, 1793; Sarah, b. Aug. 15, 1795; Petrus, b. Sep. 30, 1797; Lena, b. Sep. 2, 1801; Daniel Ennest, b. Dec. 14, 1803; Cornelius, b. Aug. 20, 1806; Blandina, b. Dec. 17, 1809.

Samuel, m. Catrina Fredenburg [Vredenburgh]. Issue: Jacobus, b.

Jan 6; bp. Feb. 15, 1767; Daniel, b. August 20, 1771; Josua, b. Mch. 23; June 14, 1775; Wilhelmus, Aug. 24, 1777; Petrus, b. Jan. 4, 1781.

Johannis J., Jr., m. Engeltje Davis. Issue: Benjamin, b. Nov. 12, 1768; Heyltje, Feb. 9, 1773; Maria, Oct. 29, 1780; Benjamin, Sep. 6, 1781.

Maria, m. Jacob Cuddeback. Issue: Neyltje, b. May 29, 1769.

Elizabeth, m. J. Rutson. Issue: Blandina, July 27, 1769.

Johannis D., m. Lydia Hornbeck. Issue: Catrina, b. July 15, 1769; Lena, b. Aug. 18, 1771; Maria, Feb. 10, 1773.

Antje, m. Daniel Cortregt. Issue: Gideon, b. Oct. 21, 1770; Janneke, Sep. 6, 1785; Solomon, Apr. 20, 1784.

Antje, m. Abraham Westfael. Issue: Daniel, Oct. 17, 1773; Catrina, Nov. 25, 1776; Benjamin, Nov. 1, 1780; Salomon, b. Jan. 23, 1786; Ledia, b. Sep. 18, bp. Oct. 12, 1788; Altie, b. Sep. 13, 1791.

Johanna, m. Daniel Van Gorden [Garden]. Issue: Maria, Oct. 17, 1773; Elsje, June 14, 1775; Lena, June 1, 1777; Martynus, b. Nov. 5, 1786.

Martinus, m. Grietje Low. Issue: Maria, Nov. 16, 1774; Abraham, Aug. 24, 1777.

Jenneke, m. James Wells, jun. Issue: Abraham, Nov. 16, 1774.

Johannes Ja., m. Hester Schembers [Chambers]. Issue: Jacoeb, Sep. 1, 1775; Abraham, Jan 24, 1778; Abraham, Nov. 1, 1780.

Ragel, m. Jarmeah Vannaken. Issue: Cornelis, Nov. 25, 1776.

Janneke, m. Andres Dingman. Issue: Cornelua, Nov. 25, 1776.

Samuel, m. Maria Van Nake. Issue: Benjamin, June 1, 1777.

Lena, m. Cornelius Van Inwegen. Issue: Gradus, June 1, 1777; John, Aug. 18, 1780; Jacob, b. Aug. 4, 1784.

Sarah, m. Asa Otley. Issue: Samuel, Oct. 29, 1780; Antie, Nov. 27, 1781.

Fametje, m. Levi Van Etten. Issue: Jacob, Oct. 29, 1780; Solomon, Aug. 18, 1780.

Lena [Magdalena], m. Solomon Lane. Issue: Bothia, Nov. 1, 1780; Elisabeth, Aug. 16, 1782; Melesen, b. Oct. 26, 1785; Fanny, b. Nov. 15, 1787.

Elisabeth, m. Hagge Skinner. Issue: Hagge, Aug. 18, 1780; Magdalena, Aug. 18, 1780.

Arie [Aaron], m. Marya D. W. Cortreght. Issue: Jacobus, Aug. 16, 1782; Emy, b. June 15, 1785; Alexander, b. Apr. 16, 1788.

Marie, m. Salomon Cuykendael. Issue: Cathrina, Jan. 22,1783; Famety, b. Aug. 13, 1784.

Cornelius, m. Mary Westbrook. Issue: Blandina, May 5, 1785.

Antje, m. Cornelius Dewitt. Issue: Maria, b. Apr. 18, 1781; Hester, b. Sep. 26, 1785; Elisabeth, b. Sep. 6, 1788; Cornelius, b. Mch. 29, 1796.

Lydia, m. John English. Issue: Levy, b. Aug. 23, 1784.

Wilhelmus, m. Alchie Westbrook. Issue: Joseph, b. May 30, 1785; Hester, b. March 16, 1787; Catherine, b. June 11, 1789.

Cornelia, m. Cornelius Kettle. Issue: Rachel, b. July 14, 1785; Chally, b. Feb. 8, 1787; Salomon, b. Feb. 9, 1791; Margery, May 24, 1789; Lea, b. May 27, 1794.

Salomon, m. Maragriet Dewitt. Issue: Jacob, b. Jan. 30, 1786;

Joannes, b. Jan. 9, 1789; Salomon, b. April 5, 1793; Severyne, b. Feb. 25, 1804.

Seferyn (Soveryn), m. Blandina Westbrook. Issue: Jenneca, b. Nov. 8, 1786; Jacob, b. Aug. 3, 1788; Ledia, b. Dec. 5, 1790; Peter, b. Oct. 26, 1792; Joseph, b. Jan. 18, 1795; Margaret, b. March 28, 1801; Hester, b. March 17, 1805; Cathrina, b. July 31, 1807.

Jacobus, m. Geertie Brinck. Issue: Samuel, b. Dec. 10, 1786; Cattrina, b. May 9, 1788; Elisabeth, b. Aug. 5, 1790.

Maria, m. Daniel W. Westfall. Issue: Cherk, b. Dec. 10, 1787; Benjamin, b. May 25, 1789; Abraham Westbrook, b. Dec. 8, 1790; Sarah, b. March 11, 1793; Janneca, b. Feb. 4, 1795; Cornelius, b. Oct. 7, 1797; Jany, b. Jan. 11, 1803; Jacobus, b. March 26, 1799.

Ledia, m. Ezechiel Williams. Issue: Lea, b. May 20, 1788.

Cornelius D., m. Maria Westbrook. Issue: Blandina, b. Dec. 31 1784; Ledia, b. Aug. 4, 1791; Petrus, b. May 2, 1794.

Abraham, m. Jannetie (Jane) Van Aken (Auken). Issue: Maria, b. Feb. 13, 1790; Cattrina, b. Oct. 13, 1794; Sarah, b. June 14, 1798; Solomon, b. Dec. 28, 1800; Wilhelmus, b. Dec. 18, 1804.

Dinah (Blandina), m. Isaiah Van Netten. Issue: Maria, b. Sep. 17, 1808; Henry, b. Jan. 13, 1811; Peter Westbrook, b. Feb. 14, 1814.

Kesia, m. Henry Davenport. Issue: Jacobus, b. Sep. 26, 1790.

Leonard, m. Margaret Brinck. Issue: Chark, b. June 22, 1789.

Richard, m. Anny Hover. Issue: Sarah, b. Oct. 28, 1789.

Peggy, m. William Howke. Issue: Blandina, b. Feb. 11, 1790.

Lina, m. John Nyce. Issue: John Westbrook, b. July 6, 1795.

Jacob, m. Jenny (Jane) Decker. Issue: Maria, b. April 17, 1797; Sally, b. March 21, 1801; Abraham, b. Aug. 6, 1805; Solomon, b. Sept. 1, 1807; Esther, b. Jan. 13, 1798.

Josephat, m. Elizabeth Cortreght. Issue: Dedion, b. Nov., 1797; Fannetje, b. Aug. 25, 1799; Susannah, b. Nov. 24, 1802; Simeon, b. July 11, 1803; Lydia Cortreght, b. Aug. 12, 1806; Jannita, b. March 12, 1809.

Abraham M., m. Anna Buckley. Issue: Mariah, b. Jan. 19, 1800; Martin, b. Aug. 19, 1801; Hugh, b. March 26, 1804; Ruben Buckley, b. March 26, 1805; Eliza Haggerty, b. Aug. 29, 1806.

Maria, m. Daniel W. Dingman. Issue: Martinus Westbrook, b. March 18, 1801; Andries, b. Dec. 25, 1803.

Abraham I., m. Phebe Ennis. Issue: John, July 21, 1807; Hester Hoornbeck, b. April 4, 1809.

George, m. Altie Cortright. Issue: Mehaly, b. Sept. 7, 1805; Joanny, b. June 11, 1807; Cornelius, b. April 22, 1810; Julian, b. Feb. 25, 1811; Samuel Cortright, b. Oct. 27, 1813.

Job, also Joseph, m. Sarah Ennis. Issue: Wilhelmus, b. Nov. 6, 1807; Hester, b. Oct. 18, 1809; Lydia Ennes, b. Sep. 20, 1814.

Nehemiah, m. Blandina Kittle. Issue: Simeon Kittle, b. Aug. 1, 1810.

Josephus, m. Margriet Middag. Issue: Naomi Decker, b. Dec. 26, 1815.

Antoni, m. Aaltje Van Nette. Issue: Gideon, July 4, 1733; Antoni, May 19, 1736, *K.*

Sara, m. Cornelius Van Aken. Issue: Jacobus, May 26, 1735; Sara, May 4, 1737, *K.*

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY held its usual semi-monthly meetings during the autumn. Nothing of special importance, beyond the usual routine business, occurred until the meeting of November 26th, when Mr. Charles B. Moore read an exceedingly interesting and valuable paper on "The Laws of 1683; Old Records and Old Politics."

The thanks of the Society were extended to Mr. Moore, and a copy of the paper was requested for publication in the RECORD.

At the same meeting Mr. E. DeV. Vermont, of Tivoli, N. Y., Mr. Theodore M. Banta, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Theophylact B. Bleecker, of New York, were elected resident members of the Society.

Mr. Oliver E. Coles, owing to contemplated absence from the city, resigned his position as Secretary in June last, and Mr. Thomas G. Evans was appointed Secretary in his stead by the Board of Trustees.

AT the regular meeting of the Society, held on Friday, December 10th, after the usual routine business, Mr. James R. Gibson, Jr., and Mr. Charles Kellogg were elected resident members, and the resignation of Dr. Edwards Hall was accepted. Dr. Purple announced the receipt of a letter from Mr. John J. Latting, who is now travelling abroad for his health, in which Mr. Latting sent his greetings to the Society. On motion of Mr. DeLancey, the President and Secretary were instructed to send to Mr. Latting, in the name of the Society, a letter of congratulation and best wishes for the recovery of his health.

Mr. John J. Latting and Mr. Thomas H. Edsall, owing to ill-health, have resigned from the Board of Trustees, and Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt and General J. Meredith Reed have been appointed to fill their respective unexpired terms.

The library has received many valuable accessions during the last few months, and needs only increased shelf-room to add to its usefulness.

MR. THEODORE M. BANTA, 144 St. James' Place, Brooklyn, is contemplating the preparation of a genealogy of the descendants of Epke Jacob Banta, a farmer from Holland, who came in the ship De Trouw from Amsterdam, in 1656, and settled in the neighborhood of Hackensack, N. J.

I AM preparing for publication an account of some of the descendants of William and Dorothy Kinge, who settled in Salem, Mass., in 1635–36 (RECORD, vol. xiv., p. 50).

I shall be greatly obliged for any information relating to the parentage and ancestry of the following persons who married Kings:

1. ABIGAIL BROWN, who married William King, of Southold, L. I., July 17, 1687.
2. SUSANNA CROOK, his second wife, married January 21, 1717.
3. KATHARINE OSBORNE, who married Captain John King, of Southold, August 22, 1704.
4. HANNAH BEEBE, who married David King, of Southold, in 1715.
5. DEBORA GLOVER, his second wife.
6. MARY AYERS, of Morris Plains, N. J., who married Frederick King, of Morristown, N. J., November 23, 1762.
7. PHEBE ——, who married John King, Jr., of Orient, L. I.; he died about 1792, and mentioned "wife Phebe" in his will.

RUFUS KING.
Yonkers, N. Y.

THE Delafield ancestral place in England was said, in our article in the October RECORD (p. 246), to be Leyborn Grange, County Kent. This mistake arose from reading Burke's "Commoners," or "Landed Gentry." On further information we learn that this property was the home of Joseph, a younger brother of John Delafield, a sketch of whose career in this country has just been given. It was probably held by him on a long lease. Their ancestral estate, or what was left of it, was originally in Buckinghamshire. Before coming to America the elder brother sold all that could be sold; nothing was left but "The Oxon. copyhold." Of the part which was got rid of, the life-interest remained either because he would not or could not sell it, and this gave him a trifling annuity

until his death. Early in this century, before 1810, Joseph Delafield wrote to his brother John, in this city, saying that some of the old family estate, near Aylesbury, Bucks, had come into the market, and that he had bought all that was for sale. He tells his brother to "rejoice with him." WILLIAM HALL.

New York, December 2, 1886.

THOMAS CLARK, of East Haddam, was mentioned in the July RECORD (p. 234) as one of the early emigrants from Connecticut to Southern New Jersey, and an inquiry was made as to the date of his decease and his place of burial. Inquiry is made in the October number (p. 279) for some clew to another emigrant from Connecticut to that part of New Jersey, viz., to Little Egg Harbor. The Clark family settled in Great Egg Harbor. Last year we learned by a letter from Mr. Herman Keyser, of Egg Harbor City, that "there are stones in an old grave-yard here bearing date of Thomas Clark." It is quite possible that the name of Riley is to be found there, but we have as yet heard nothing in reply to further inquiries. Doubtless the County Clerk of Ocean County would ascertain the facts, or mention some person living at Clark's Landing who could be induced to examine the old headstones there. Should the inquirer learn of such a person, he will do us a favor by communicating his address. W. H.

INFORMATION is desired by Mr. H. H. Beebe, 709 President Street, Brooklyn, as to the descendants of Jonathan Beebe, who, early in the eighteenth century, lived at or near Lyme, Conn., and at a later date in Waterbury. The old records of that town show that he lived there in 1748, and died in 1759. His children were Zerah, Ira, Teruiah, Jonathan, b. 1745; David, b. 1747; Seba, b. 1749; Silas, b. 1750; and Reuben, b. 1755. The births of all these sons are recorded at Waterbury, but three of them, David, Seba, and Reuben say, in an application for pensions, that they were born at Lyme. What is required is to reconcile this apparent discrepancy, and to learn the precise dates of Jonathan Beebe's residence both at Waterbury and Lyme. Jonathan Beebe, of New London, who settled about the same time in the vicinity of Lyme, is believed to be a different person.

Mr. Beebe has in his possession a powder-horn with this inscription: "Made at No. 4, Oct. 14, 1757." He would be glad to know what and where No. 4 was.

THE Holcombe family held a reunion on Wednesday, August 11th, at Mount Airy, near Lambertville, N. J., at which nearly three thousand persons were present. The celebration of the day began with a meeting of the Hunterdon County Historical Society, to which the morning was devoted; and, after an abundant lunch, the afternoon was spent in the exercises of the reunion, at which Colonel F. S. Holcombe presided. This large family, settling in Pennsylvania and New Jersey toward the end of the seventeenth century, has not only multiplied in its original homes—there are between two and three hundred of the name in Lambertville alone—but has spread to New York and Ohio, from which States representatives were present. Dr. William F. Holcombe, of New York, made the closing address and ended with certain "Holcombe Rhymes." A full account of the proceedings was given in the Lambertville *Record* of the same day.

FOR the Marriage Records of the Church of St. Mary le Strand, London, the Society is indebted to the courtesy of John V. L. Pruyn, Esq. As Mr. Greenleaf well points out, such records are likely to contain the names of the parents of the generation which made what are called the great emigrations to America. It should be borne in mind that these records begin the year at Lady-day, and that, in consequence, all dates between January 1st and March 25th are a year later according to the modern computation. In two or three instances the dates are not in their proper places, but the order of the original records has been faithfully followed.

MR. A. P. C. GRIFFIN, of the Boston Public Library, desires to call attention to the fact that a small number of copies of his "Bibliographical Account of the Discovery of the Mississippi," with a fac-simile of Louis Joliet's map of 1674, still remain at his disposal. Mr. Griffin has also in preparation a list of the publications of historical societies in the United States and British America, portions of which have appeared in the *Magazine of American History*.

MRS. JOHN WITHERSPOON SMITH, the second daughter of Colonel William Duer, of whom honorable mention has been made in the RECORD (vol. xv., p. 94), completed her hundredth year on November 4th last. She was no obscure or unknown person, but one of the first ladies in the country. The register of her birth is in the family Bible, now in the possession of Mr. Gracie King. B. R. B.

THE arms of Marseille of Provence, as they are given by Jouffroy d'Echavannes, are Gules a lyon rampant crowned or. Whether, however, the family of Marseilles mentioned in the RECORD (vol. xvii., pp. 55, 237) be entitled to bear them is a question to be decided only by its pedigree.

THE death is announced, at Brighton, of Mr. William Blake, aged ninety-one, a lineal descendant of Robert Blake, soldier and sailor, the rival and conqueror of Van Tromp, and one of the most renowned of England's admirals.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

THOMAS BUTLER AND HIS DESCENDANTS, OF BUTLER'S HILL, SOUTH BERWICK, MAINE—1674 TO 1886. By GEORGE H. BUTLER, M.D. New York.

This work performs its avowed object of putting "in enduring form the genealogical records of the family; a task which every decade renders more difficult," unless it be aided by such works as this, and by those interested, "to furnish the necessary data." It does the part of one member not aged nor at leisure. It is printed in fine large type, which the aged can read, and on good thick white paper, and well bound for preservation. It gives us, in consecutive numbers, 1,737 names, embracing only three born before 1700, and by far the greater number born since 1800. A fair apology is given for not embracing more biographical matter; so few reside in our State, and so many at far distances and widely scattered, that we must allow much force to the apology while regretting the occurrence. The ancestor is only traced back as being in this country, at Kittery, Me., with wife and child, in 1698; a teacher and selectman in 1716; aged fifty-nine in 1733, and living in 1735. He was in a healthy country, and he and his companions have produced more descendants than we expect to trace; while we are strongly of opinion that persons bearing such a common name as Butler, Smith, Moore, etc., have occasion to trace out and keep a record of the members of their families much more urgent than others with names less common. A New Yorker who uses the City Directory and Post-office, finding himself lonely in such a crowd, will not need much argument to agree with us in this opinion.

The tradition, and acceptance of it as undoubted, that this Thomas Butler was of the house of Ormond, and an "armiger" with a particular coat of arms, if correct, is not "impossible" to be corroborated or substantiated, but perhaps too difficult for an American to pursue who has no favorable opinion of an English or Irish aristocracy. The records of the worshipful peers and the worship of them have preserved accounts of many old families, and it often happens that a pedigree producing so many as 1,736 descendants of one man, in this country, enables us to form some opinion about the blood and training of his ancestors. The biographical part is prepared for this, which is here very brief, but we have enough from associations and marriages and from the mere skeleton of names to explain in part what we mean. This work shows of the Butlers many named Thomas, Mary, John, and James; and of other names arising from marriages many named Goodwin, Libby, Mason, and Wentworth. Then turning to Will's "History of Ireland" (vol. i., p. 268), we find those Christian names of the Butlers were the ancient common names of the Earls and Dukes of Ormond. John, the sixth earl, had a king's certificate (which, if true, Americans will gladly emulate) that "he was the finest gentleman in Christendom, and that if good breeding, good nature, and liberal qualities were lost in the world, they might all be found in John Earl of Ormond" (*ib.*, p. 495). Many other names we need not repeat—neither for "Hudibras" or the "Analogy."

Turning to Hotten's "List of Emigrants," we find none named Thomas, but at least three, in 1635, named John Butler, aged fifty, twenty-one and thirteen; and one Mr. James Butler, at Barbadoes, in 1679. And Mr. Farmer, of New Hampshire, gives us the names of Butlers who settled in New England, including Thomas, of Lynn, who removed to Sandwich in 1637. This leads us to the inference that of Thomas, Kittery, or Berwick, may have been born in this country, as well as abroad. After the Indian wars of 1675 to 1689, which so disturbed Maine, drove out settlers, and destroyed records and documents (Giles "Genealogy," 3d N. Eng. Reg., 259, 21st do., 352), there would be little chance of tracing the ancestor of Thomas in that region. But there would be many learned men, not very expert in fishing, fowling, or hunting, who, for food, would gladly teach Thomas Latin, and learn him to be a teacher. So we learn modes of tracing him. And we may learn more if we read all the works of the Rev. Jeremy Belknap, D.D., born 1744, died 1798, who, while a preacher at Dover, N. H., 1767 to 1786, in exciting times, officiated at the marriage of some of

the members of this Butler family. We may read, also, the memoir and correspondence published by his granddaughter, at New York, in 1847. And in the same line it will not be amiss to read some of the works of the Rev. Jeremy Taylor, D.D. ("Ductor Dubitantium"), born 1613, died 1667, who also lived in exciting times, and to read his memoir in the second volume of Will's "History and Biography of the Irish Nation" (p. 569), which shows that he was promoted and favored by the then Earl of Ormond (p. 594). Coming back to America, we find Samuel Butler at Southampton, on Long Island, in 1698; and there with other family names (see Howell's "Southampton"). But where shall we stop reading? N.

Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography. Edited by James Grant Wilson and John Fiske. Vol. I., 768 pp., 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1887.

A full account of the plan and purpose of this elaborate and useful work was given in the October Record. The first volume has now appeared. It contains the greater part of the first three letters of the alphabet. The succeeding volumes, five in number, are to follow as rapidly as the necessary editorial diligence and mechanical accuracy will permit, or at intervals of about six months. Long and careful preliminary preparation has been given to the volume which is now presented to the public. Much of the material has been obtained from original sources; and the list of some of the chief contributors contains many names of scholarly and accomplished literary men, of statesmen, soldiers, and jurists. Great pains have been taken to insure accuracy and completeness. A very commendable feature (from the genealogist's point of view) is the grouping together of fathers and sons under one general heading. In the case of families which, like Adams, Johnson, Robinson, and Seabury, have produced well-known and even distinguished men in successive generations, this arrangement is a great help to the student of genealogy. An equally commendable feature is found in the brief bibliographies which are added to the more important articles. The value of this truly national work is greatly enhanced by about fifteen hundred admirable portraits, accompanied by autograph fac-similes. B.

English Worthies. Edited by Andrew Lang. Shaftesbury, by H. D. Traill; Raleigh, by Edmund Gosse; Admiral Blake, by David Hannay. 3 vols. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1886.

These comely volumes are the beginning of a new series of lives of Englishmen of distinction in the various walks of life. The value of such brief sketches, whether of historical events or of historical characters, was learned from the successive publications which began in Macmillan's "Epochs of History." Competent writers are carefully selected, whose aim is to lay before their readers, in small compass, the results of the most recent investigations, and to make their work useful both to educated men and to beginners. The former may revise and correct their knowledge, and the latter are likely to imbibe a taste for deeper study from such compact but interesting volumes. "The Life of Shaftesbury," discussing the history of the reign of Charles II., and the mixture of good and evil in the days of the domination of the Parliament and the Protector, would naturally arouse in the minds of youth a desire to know the causes and the consequences of those singular deviations from the orderly course of English history. Raleigh and Blake were heroes of romance. Men of great energy, loyalty, religion, courtesy, and high-breeding, such as the sixteenth century produced, are good examples for the present age. The writers of these volumes have adopted the excellent modern fashion of giving a brief bibliography of their subjects. Mr. Hannay might have added "The Lives of the Admirals," by Dr. J. Campbell (4 vols. 8vo., London, 1785); a work, however, which is perhaps rather commendable for the charms of its style than for its historic accuracy.

Woodstock: An Historical Sketch. By Clarence Winthrop Bowne, Ph. D. 8vo. New York. 1886.

This address, delivered at the celebration of the completion of the second century of the settlement of Woodstock, Conn., is given to the public as a foretaste of a History of Woodstock which the author hopes to publish in the course of another year. If clearness of thought and expression, carefulness in research, and diligence and judgment in arranging his materials be the qualifications of a historian, Mr. Bowne has given us reason to think that his work will be well done. In the present sketch he has condensed a great deal of information in a small space. He has also added an index—that help to students which even a little book ought not to be without.

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THE NEW YORK

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LAWS OF 1683—OLD RECORDS AND OLD POLITICS.

By Charles B. Moore.

Magna Charta became for England a great bulwark of private rights and personal freedom. It was accordingly greatly prized by the people. It protected them from despotism. The despots acknowledged no rights. To the strong, they granted or sold privileges. They sacrificed the weak ; and while claiming to be invested with all rights, got careless of privileges, and lessened their value.

The English and Irish chiefs often sought popular favor by imitating Magna Charta or some parts of it. In Ireland it had a very imperfect success. That island was too wild and distant for any law or charter to control the chiefs.

In this country, under the claim that the king had absolute ownership of land and water and of rights, and unlimited power, it was much needed, with tribunals to enforce it. King's officers were despotic and far from any control of their pride or selfishness. Petitions of the people for a representative government were sent to England from many parts of the country, one from Jamaica in 1674 (*Mass. Col.*, 24, 25).

A Legislative Assembly of the Province of New York was chosen upon short notice in 1683, soon after the arrival of Thomas Dongan as Governor of the Province under James, Duke of York, as proprietor (and a very distant, despotic, and selfish ruler). It passed an act which, as a professed Magna Charta, at the same time imposing duties on imports, became a subject for partisan attack and defence. It has not been well described for our benefit. The description by our former Honorary Member, Mr. Brodhead, in his *History of New York*, elaborated with great industry and patience, may be conceded to be one of the best, and his references to authorities one of the most valuable (4 *N. Y. G. and B. Rec.*, 159). His journey abroad and large collection of documents gave him decided advantages. But he did not know the whole, nor was he a final judge. The controversy is one which may never be extinct (86 *Lit. Liv. Age*, 145).

His ancestor, Captain Daniel Brodhead, came over as an army officer, a stanch royalist, with Colonel Richard Nicolls, the favorite of Duke James. He was not in fault for the seizure of New York by the English without

declaring war. His descendants mixing with the Dutch were generally adherents of a particular class of opinions and grew up in the woods above the Highlands, knowing little of the English on Long Island. We can make due allowance for his or his colonel's bias, if any, or defects of information, and may do so according to our own bias, if any (4 *N. Y. G. and B. Rec.*, 159). Doubtless we or any one may have some bias or prejudice.

There were certainly deep prejudices between Dutch and English (10 *G. and B. Rec.*, 15; 4 *do.*, 134). They were both seeking eminence on the sea. About 1669, the officers of the newly chartered City of New York calling themselves "for the most part Dutch born," reciting promises by treaty, petitioned for *free trade with Holland*, saying commodities for the Indian trade could not be so well made in England (an offensive suggestion, though not so intended) and expressing a willingness to pay duties, as if the freight ships touched in England or landed cargoes there. In 1673, *after this* was not granted (which hurt Holland), New York was recaptured by the Dutch. In 1674, it was surrendered back by treaty without any conquest of the Dutch, but no representative government was allowed, and there was no recognition of private rights, and no safe courts nor safe laws to protect private rights.

It was an outrage to treat New York as captured by the English. London came nearer being captured by the Dutch. Colonel Richard Nicolls and others were killed in battle, and Dutch ships were on the Thames. The House of Commons refusing taxes, compelled the peace. But James had a new patent as for conquered territory, and set up Andros as his Deputy Governor at New York.

In April, 1675, Duke James said his Governor Andros had done wise to discourage any notions of General Assemblies (3 *N. Y. Doc. Hist.*, 230). In 1680, the English Parliament passed a bill to deprive him of the succession. Parliament was dissolved and the bill defeated or vetoed. James, after this, thought much of the veto power. On the 8th of May, 1682, the Duke arrived at Edinburgh after being wrecked with Pepys (4 *Pepys*, 225), having been deprived of offices and almost driven out of England. The first hint of a willingness to bargain for a representative government here is dated 11th of February, 1682–3, while he was in Scotland (3 *N. Y. Col. Doc.*, 317).

Reading English history of this period, such as Sir William Temple's works, *Hallam's Constitutional History*, the proceedings against Duke James, the Papist plot and the Protestant plot, the breaking down of Tangier, where Colonel Dongan was a military officer and governor, and the destruction of its "brave mole" planned by Sir Jonas Moore, and built at great expense by Cholmondely, some of us may believe that Duke James was compelled by the then Government of Charles II., by the failures to escape from Magna Charta or the Petition of Rights, or by public policy, to allow a representative government to the New York colony similar to the English House of Commons, but expected to be more easily controlled. He acquiesced without attempting rashly to pursue his private rule in this distant place when very hazardous. He even thought of allowing to New Yorkers free fishing (13 *G. and B. Rec.*, 189), but he designed to recover power. At any rate James, after the passage of laws in England excluding all papists from office (in order to reach him), was courting popularity to aid his obtaining possession of the crown in oppo-

sition to Monmouth and Shaftesbury. His attempts to collect duties in New York had been defeated, and it is now generally agreed that the refusal to pay duties in New York led to its representative government (3 *N. Y. Doc. Hist.*, 289). John West is reported a son-in-law of Thomas Rudyard, and as clerk, in place of Mr. Nicoll, was an active opponent of such duties, and John Youngs as High Sheriff supporting him, petitioned the Duke for a representative assembly (2 *Brod. Hist.*, 353).

Ireland and Scotland both had their own legislative bodies. James was planning to defeat his English opponents by the aid of his Irish and Scotch adherents, and on 30th of September, 1682, Colonel Dongan, then at Tangier, was appointed to be Governor of New York.

The brother of Colonel Dongan was Baron Dongan in Ireland, and Earl of Limerick, a relative of Colonel Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnell. The Colonel, Thomas, after the death of his brother, Earl William, and nephew, Lord Walter, became Earl in 1708, some years before his death ; and we know that James, supported by the Hydes, his father-in-law's family, and their friends (and reducing members by destroying corporations), was so successful as to have a majority of office-seekers and of voters in his favor on the first general election in England after he was king. Yet he could not have a safe or sound majority when so many were hostile and so little confidence was placed in him.

His brother-in-law, Henry Hyde, the second Lord Clarendon, gives us many particulars in Ireland while he was Lord Lieutenant under James, until superseded by Tyrconnell (see 2 *Wills' Hist. of Ireland*, p. 395, and the *Clarendon Papers.*)

Mr. Brodhead, in volume 2 of his *History*, page 373, reports the instructions given to Dongan, by which laws passed by the New York Assembly, and assented to by the governor, with the advice of his council, were to be confirmed or rejected by the Duke (he promising very cautiously about confirming them), yet were to be "*good and binding until he should signify to the Governor his disapproval ;* then to cease and be null and void." "No custom or impost was to be levied until established by law," to be enacted, etc. One defect of this cunning plan was that there was no limit of time for his disapproval. When he found a law in his way he would destroy it. . . . It has been said there was a limit of two years ; we have not found it.

Governor Dongan reached New York on 25th August, 1683 (2 *Brodhead's Hist.*, p. 375). He had lost his pay and been deceived and ill-used on leaving France, where he had served as a military officer until ordered by the House of Commons to be withdrawn, and we think, when promoted and favored by James, he was quite willing to dissent from the French plans of enlarging Canada eastwardly, and to dissent also from Jesuitical fashions of stirring up Indian wars against exposed Englishmen (including Irishmen and Scotchmen like McGregory, friendly to James, and over whom James was powerful). At any rate, he was willing to make Duke James popular if he could, and to help him secure the crown.

The method was by means (1st) of a House of Representatives, and (2d) by a Magna Charta, or Bill of Rights.

France had expelled James in Cromwell's time. He had flourished in Spain, and the English were at this period holding back France and favoring Spain.

The New York Assembly prayed for was called to meet on 17th Oc-

tober, 1683 (p. 381). The sheriffs returned thanks. Who were its members? No one ventures to tell us their names. They doubtless became unpopular with the Royalist party, and with those who suffered loss. Eighteen (by report) were elected. "A majority" (Mr. Brodhead copies) "were of the Dutch nation." This we venture to doubt. The Dutch were quiescent and had not a majority in so many places. They had been under ban and were pushed aside. It was common to attribute to the Dutch acts that were unpopular with the English. Long Island itself had half of the inhabitants of the province, and had at least six members of the assembly. New York city, including Harlem, then a separate place, had not more than four members, and perhaps only two were from the city. If the city majority was Dutch, it had at least one English member. He says (p. 382): "*As the journals of Dongan's first assembly have not been found the names of all its members are unknown.*" This is not quite correct, but no doubt the journals, if any, are missing. We are not sure that there were any, or any proper clerk. It would have been safer to say the names of some or of many of the members are now unknown.

Some of the town records are well preserved. The election was by ridings, afterwards by counties. Sheriffs appointed by the governor were to manage it, English fashion. By short and sudden notices and covert plans, they could often have their friends elected. The nominations and elections were then novel things for New York Colony. Records are now scarce. There was no legal place or rule for their preservation. The sheriff appointed the time and place of voting and presided (but at only one place in a riding), and doubtless made return to the house, or to the governor, of the persons elected.

At Southold, on one branch of the east end of Long Island on the 24th of September, Mr. Thomas Moore, senior, Mr. Thomas Mapes, senior, John Conkling, senior, and Stephen Bayley (all well in years, and all friends of the clergyman, Joshua Hobart, their preacher),* were chosen as a *committee* for that town to select two members of assembly called deputies. At the same time Mr. Josiah Hobart (the brother of Rev. Joshua Hobart, the second clergyman of Southold) and Mr. Isaac Arnold (soon after a colonel) were chosen to draw up instructions for the deputies (as appears by Town Records). These two men (Josiah Hobart and Isaac Arnold) became prominent politicians and public men, though not much noted before this. †

East Hampton, on the other branch of Long Island, chose Thomas Talmage, John Wheeler (known at New London, and in Southampton, probably stepson of Josiah Hobart, who had married a Widow Wheeler of New London), Samuel Mulford (afterward a member of assembly), and

* A nephew of T. Moore, Sen., had married into the Hobart family (vol. 15 of *Rec.*, p. 59), and he had favored the employment of Rev. Joshua at Southold. J. Conkling, Sen., was the second of his name, and born at Northampton Co., Eng., in 1630–31; he by his will in 1689–90, gave £10 to Rev. Mr. Hobart. S. Bailey had been a partner of the son of T. Topping, memb. of the Govrs. Council in 1665.

† Arnold, called Arundel, was probably the man who sent the report to Boston of the capture of New York by the Dutch in 1673 (3 *Doc.* N. Y., 199). A letter from Daniel Wetherell, dated New London, 25th June, 1682, about seizures of vessels, named Arnold as losing one, and named also Captain Hubbard (Hobart), and has been published, but we are not sure of its verity.

Stephen Hand, "to join Southold in selecting representatives for the riding, to attend at York according to order" (*Town Records*).

No doubt two representatives were chosen for this East Riding, and attended, and neither of those two were Dutch. One probably was Captain Josiah Hobart, who settled at East Hampton in 1677, was assessed there in 1683, and was appointed sheriff in 1685. At any rate, he was to write instructions, and his numerous brothers (six who were clergymen) may be fairly suspected of aiding him or favoring him.

The first clergyman of Southold, the Rev. John Youngs, was dead, so was the first lawyer, Wm. Wells. Two sons of Mr. Youngs (Colonel John and Thomas) were active. The oldest was sheriff, and became a member of the Governor's Council (but was soon out of favor), and the second was appointed pilot of the port of New York, and settled at Oyster Bay. In page 104 of Mr. Riker's *Annals of Newtown*, it is stated that the freeholders met on October 1st, and appointed Captain Richard Betts, Samuel Moore, Robert Blackwell, and Jonathan Hazard to go to Gravesend the next day, and unite with committees of the several towns of the riding in the choice of delegates to the assembly. (The appendix preserves names of town officers and church officers, but not of members of assembly.)

Newtown it seems was in the West Riding, which included modern Kings County and Staten Island; Gravesend was its place for holding courts, and for the meeting of delegates and the election. Afterwards by the law passed at the first session, Newtown was attached to Queens, and then the county place of meeting was changed.

That West Riding probably chose two members; perhaps one was from Staten Island.

Mr. Palmer, the lawyer from Staten Island, was sheriff (appointed, September 15, 1683), and became a member of the Governor's Council in 1684. We infer that the English rule was supposed to be binding, by which a man holding the office of sheriff must not be elected a representative. The sheriff had great power in the conduct of elections, and often controlled them. He was not permitted to manage his own election in England. (*Stat.* 46th *Ed.*, 3; 1 *Bk. Com.*, 149, 160, 175; 6 *Foss's Judges*, 123.) Mr. Stilwell, an Englishman, we think, was chosen one of the members for this riding.

The North Riding was the middle one, covering much of modern *Queens County*, and perhaps also Huntington, then of the parish of Hempstead, afterwards in Suffolk County.

Captain Underhill had been sheriff of the North Riding, but was deceased. No Dutchman we think was chosen from that riding. Matthias Nicoll purchased a country place at Manhasset (where he afterwards died). His son William, born in 1657, had been educated as a lawyer in England, acted awhile as soldier, and had recently returned, being then about twenty-six years of age, and probably then or soon resided a part of the time at Manhasset. He was appointed Clerk of Queens County in 1683. Those appointed clerks and sheriffs—the first county officers—afterwards, *i. e.*, after the ridings were ended and counties established, may have taken part in the first elections.

William Nicoll, son of Matthias, was acting with John Seaman, the leading man for Hempstead in 1682 and 1683, and we suppose acted with him in selecting representatives (11 *G. and B. Rec.*, 154). One

of them would probably be chosen a member of the assembly (see 11 *N. Y. G. and B. Rec.*, 154). Wm. Nicoll, for that period, was too young, and perhaps too little known.

Mr. Henry Onderdonk tells us (from records) of Mr. Seaman's attending at New York; Seaman was probably a member. The cautious statement made respecting the then Lieutenant (afterwards Colonel) John Jackson, who married Seaman's daughter, and afterwards was repeatedly a member of assembly, was that on the 24th September, 1683, he was chosen with Seaman and others *to attend the Governor*. The civil list tells us that Matthias Nicoll (father of William) was Speaker of the House (p. 36, his signature as Speaker appears on the statutes); but it tells us no other names, saying (p. 28), "*the records being lost, the names of the members cannot be given.*"

Where was he elected? Mr. Brodhead says in New York city, but he does not tell how he knew that Mr. Nicoll was chosen in the city without knowing the other names from New York. Doubtless he had some knowledge.

Mr. John Lawrence was mayor, and James Graham became recorder. Matthias Nicoll was well known, having been secretary of the province and a member of the Governor's Council, and certainly may have been elected in New York, aided by Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Graham, Mr. Van Cortlandt, and others in power and in favor.

We have not explored the city records, nor ventured into Westchester County or northward in search of records.

Genealogical accounts claim that Thomas Hunt was a member of this assembly, perhaps from Rye. The Hunt family is the only one we have noticed which boldly ventures to claim the honor. We can read much of their early history (*Bolton's Westchester*, 2 *ed.*, vol. 2, p. 444; Will in 1694, N. Y., *Baird's Rye*, p. 478, 15 *N. Y. G. and B. Rec.*, 68).

Mr. Riker, in his very elaborate and thorough history of Harlem in its early stage, says the General Assembly was in session within the walls of Fort James when forming the Charter of Liberties for the province (page 434), and he mentions Thomas Hunt, senior and junior, on pages 431 and 433, as witnesses on a trial *before the governor* on 3d to 6th October (opposing Morris treated as a Cromwellian). What became of the records?

Judge William Smith in his history, first published at London, in 1757, states that the acts of this old New York Assembly "are for the most part, rotten, defaced, or lost." He was not here in 1683, but came much later. As a well-read lawyer and a judge he ought to know about them. This applies to both father and son. (*G. and B. Rec.*, vol. 11, p. 98.)

The assembly had two sessions, one in October, 1683, and one in October, 1684.

Mr. Spragg, who, by report, married a daughter of the Lawyer Rudyard, was or acted as clerk at the first session, and Mr. Hammond at the second. Perhaps we might infer that Mr. Spragg did not attend to clerk's duties, and make copies, or not satisfactorily. He signed as governor's secretary in June, 1684 (1 *G. and B. Rec.*, p. 20).

But we are no better off in respect to the second session; no records appear in print, and only one is described, being an act abolishing or discontinuing the old Court of Assize (1 *Thompson's L. I.*, 143).

A court of Oyer and Terminer, as it was called by Colonel Dongan and

others, was held at Southampton, L. I., on 12th November, 1684, and wills proved, of course, under the new law. John Spragg was appointed Master of the Rolls, in December, 1684. He went to England in 1686 or 1687, where Sir Edward Spragg, not traced in England, perhaps a relative, became admiral (*2d Campbell's Naval History*, p. 337; 4 *Pepys*, 45, 84, 178, etc).

He (J. S.) and Colonel Dongan had to be strongly ordered by the new king on 3d and 10th June, 1686 (3 *Doc. N. Y. Col. Hist.*, 575, 576) to send regular copies and reports. Then, away he went, and Colonel Dongan says he took the minutes of the council to England. His special business was to defend Dongan from the charges urged by Santen, the treasurer, and Mr. Palmer went to defend him about the French; having his name inserted in the patent for Brookhaven.

One cause of our present difficulty was, that many of the officers or partisans of James, then in power, or their successors afterwards (after 1688), refused to recognize Jacob Leisler as governor or William of Orange as king. Colonel Dongan and his family refused; so did the second Earl of Clarendon and many supporters of James II.

Recognizing no duty to hand over records to those whom they did not admit to be rightful successors of Dongan or of James, the office-holders of his class kept close in private hands all the records they had at command. We are not bound to admit one-sided stories based on such records without a production of the records themselves.

There have been placed in the care of the N. Y. G. and B. Society a parcel of MS. records, some of which appear to have been sent to the town of Oyster Bay and some (of unquestionable antiquity) have the appearance of veritable originals.

Of the copies are orders from the governor and Court of Assizes from about 1668 to 1675, some of which were directed to be published. These are probably in the handwriting of a clerk (being by one penman and of a similar handwriting to some other records) and are certified by "Matthias Nicoll, Sec'y," apparently in a different hand from the text; but the several signatures seem alike. He had been the official secretary of the colony, but might act by deputy. He did not hold that office in 1683. They ought to be published, if genuine, for a clear knowledge of the law, and for the illustrations they afford to history. They may aid the "general endeavor to extend more widely, and define more clearly, private rights and civil liberty." We must first inquire whether they are authentic. The papers in our hands which may be originals are endorsed, "Laws passed in the first Assembly, 1683."

It has been often repeated that there were fourteen or fifteen laws passed that year. Copies or originals are referred to as in the Secretary of State's office, Albany, in MSS. Mr. Thompson, in his *History of L. I.*, says so in a note (vol. 1, page 162), and says some were in Kings County. As he came from Setauket, studied law, was a member of assembly, 1812–1816, and lived afterwards at Hempstead, practising law, and frequently visiting New York, receiving many communications from others for his second edition, he had a fair opportunity for learning many facts; but he was not careful about preserving old documents and he had his own fashion about Revolutionary matters.

No one gives us a complete account or copy of the old records, and we must search cautiously. (We knew of the finding of a book of wills

for Suffolk County kept by a friend of Dongan's, recently placed on record.)

The famous act called the Charter of Liberties and Privileges, etc., is described by Mr. Brodhead, pages 383 to 385, and Appendix note E, page 659 (but he probably took his copy from 2d Revised Laws of 1813). The revisers confined themselves chiefly to the official records found in the public offices. In the papers we now have (over two hundred years old), apparently genuine, and with undoubted marks of age, the ten paragraphs after the word "amended" on the sixth line of page 660 of Mr. Brodhead's print down to the words "that all wills" are entirely missing, being one or two complete pages of MSS., perhaps accidentally torn or broken off. But, reading the part printed, we doubt the accuracy of the printed copy.

After the words "from time," in the seventh line from the bottom of page 660 of Mr. Brodhead, there appear in ours the words "to time" and the word "major" (magior), instead of "minor" in the last line of that page, and on the seventh line of page 661, which indicates manifestly that our copy is more correct.

The word "minor" has nothing like it in the text and would injure dissenters, but fails to make good sense; the other was appropriate. It seems probably inserted in the printed copy in two places wantonly, not accidentally. It would suit Dongan and his party. It had a sectarian or partisan effect. [It is the same in Brodhead's print as in 2d Rev. Laws of 1813, Appendix, page v.*]

The "Continued Bill," not copied by Mr. Brodhead, nor in the Revised Laws, is contained at greater length in ours than we have seen it in print. It authorized various *duties on imports*, some specific but about two per cent. on *all importations* into the province; and ten per cent. on what were called Indian goods, and it provides for custom-house officers, and for forfeiting vessels and cargoes, etc. Some leaves of this last part are missing, perhaps worn off, the contents of which may be found in the Secretary of State's office, and are referred to in Governor Dongan's official report.

Custom-houses on Long Island are all now forgotten. There was a custom-house at Southold, at Oyster Bay, and at Canarsie, on Jamaica Bay, perhaps also afterward at Setauket, or at Moriches.

The stoppage of trade, not only with foreign ports and Southern provinces, but with Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, by imposing duties on *all imports into the province*, was injurious to the eastern towns

* We have examined the MSS. in Secretary of State's office. They seem to be copies made by a clerk. The text is not in the same handwriting as ours. One peculiarity of the Magna Charta in the State office is, that the certificate of its passage by the representatives, and dated 1683, and the certificate of its approval by the governor and council, is dated 1684 (one seems to be 1689?). This shows that those papers were not copied until 1684. On the back of some of them are marked: "For Mr. Spragg;" "for enrolment." The governor's signature is more distinct than on ours. The certificates signed "M. Nicoll, Speaker" and by the governor, are more clearly in a handwriting different from the text, and the governor's signature more clearly genuine; but Mr. Nicoll's is perhaps copied.

The attempt of Dr. O'Callahan or others to make a separate act of the "Continued Bill," calling it No. 15, we think is unfounded (3 *N. Y. Doc.*, 355, in note). He was a partisan of Dongan's. Like Brodhead, he did not propose to suppress knowledge. But he did not say nor perhaps believe that "ignorance and superstition were the twin pillars of unequal and oppressive governments" (94 *Litt. Liv. Age*, 1373).

of Long Island, which had started ships and manufactories. It drove Ledyard, Thomas Youngs 2d, Brinley, and others over to New London and Newport, or to other places. It aided New Jersey. Mr. Brodhead writes of this grand charter of liberties (with duties to be paid on all imports), saying it passed the assembly on 20th October, and being assented to by the governor and council on 30th October, was published at the *City Hall* on 31st, and by proclamation (vol. 2, page 384, citing minutes of N. Y. Common Council, vol. 1, pp. 175, 176).

A similar form follows as to the other acts in our MSS. There are various peculiarities. The date was written at the foot of the act, and the words "The Representatives have assented to this bill and order it to be sent up to the Governor and Counsell for their assent, M. Nicoll, Speaker." Then follows, "This bill being read three times in Counsell is assented unto" (giving the date); "Tho. Dongan."

The next act was entitled "An act for naturalizing all those of foreign nations at present inhabiting within this province, and professing Christianity, and for encouragement of others to come and settle with the same." Dated New York, October ye 29, 1683, assented to November 1, 1683. [This favored the Huguenots, and was treated in England as insufficient to make a British subject, not having the sanction of the king.] (See 2 *N. Y. G. and B. Rec.*, p. 1.) But it was treated here as valid and sufficient.

The third was an act for repealing the former laws about country rates and allowances to the Justices of the Peace, dated November 1st and assented to November 1st. [It provided, of course, for new rates, and how they should be imposed; we have copies of many rate lists.]

The fourth was an act for rewarding all those who destroyed wolves; dated 31st October, assented to 1st November. [Records of action under this are found in the towns.]

The fifth was an act to prevent damages done by swine; dated October 31st, assented to 1st November. [Lawsuits in the town.]

The sixth, "an act for the allowance of ye representatives, dated October 31st, assented to 31st October." The "allowance" was 10*s* per day, to be paid to each by the county that sent him. To this act, at the end, under the governor's name, was added, "John Spragge, Clk. of the Assembly," in a handwriting similar to the text.

The seventh, an "act to divide the province and dependencies into shires and counties;" dated November 1st, assented to November 1st. [This is copied in 2d Thompson's *History of Long Island*, p. 319; and with much of the curious spelling the same; but what is there printed "Shuter's Island," on ours is written "Shooter's Island," and several words are throughout spelled differently, such as "conteyn" on one and "containe" on the other.]

The eighth, "an act of settlement;" dated October 26th, assented to November 2d. (By this four years' possession of land under title derived from James was required to bar other claims. This soon excluded any title, or restoration of old title, by the last capture of New York by the Dutch.) No true Dutchman, understanding it, would have voted for it; many Dutchmen lost their lands. The treaty of peace did not save them, except, perhaps, in New Jersey.*

* See 13 *G. and B. Rec.*, 9, *and Winfield's Map.*

The ninth, "an act to settle Courts of Justice;" dated October 29th, assented to November 1st. This provides a court in each town to be held by three commissioners on the first Monday of every month for small causes of 40*s* or under. A messenger was to execute writs (not a constable). A Court of Sessions, or of Oyer and Terminer, in each county, of large jurisdiction, civil and criminal, with a clerk and sheriff, and a Court of Chancery, to be held by the governor, to be supreme, etc. This was a very important act. (See Dongan's *Report of Courts* under it. 3 *Doc. N. Y. Hist.*, 369.)

The tenth, "act for the due regulation and proceedings" on executions. Returns of writs and confirming the fees usually taken by officers; dated November 1st, assented to November 2d. (This act might sanction the fees charged by Dongan and others of a rate per acre for granting patents of land.)

The eleventh, "an act for defraying the public and necessary charge of each Borough (indistinct), city, town, and county throughout this province, and for maintaining the poor and prosecuting vagabonds." It was dated October 31st, and assented to November 1st. It provided for a rate or tax in each town once a year, etc.

The twelfth, "an act to prevent frauds in conveyancing of lands," etc.; dated November 2d, assented to November 3d. This provided that after 20th of December next, no grants, deeds, mortgages, or other conveyances for over £50, should be of any force in law, unless recorded on the register of the county, within six months, being first acknowledged," etc. The clerk was to report deeds once a year to Secretary of State's office. [Under this the recording of deeds in *towns* slowly ceased and *county* records grew up.]

The thirteenth, "an act to prevent wilful perjury;" dated 29th October, assented to (without date).

Nearly all these laws are found to have been immediately acted upon, and this fact, if needed, may be used in proof of their genuineness. Together they form a scheme which we can comprehend. On the whole, it is safer to believe that the papers left with us are duplicates made for officers' use. If the clerk was defective or absent, or had no fixed office or known authority, the speaker and governor might well have added their signature to duplicates in order to verify them instead of the clerks giving out certified copies. It may be said the clerk was out of office when the assembly adjourned. It is apparent that the legal fees for copying, if any, were small. Poor copyists were used; and the copyists of that day seem to have spelled many words to suit themselves. Certainly every judge and collector would need a copy at that period, and some also of the lawyers. The Duke's Laws, printed abroad, only came down to 1674. It is plain these, of which we have MSS., were never printed. They were passed before there was a printer.

Bradford, the first printer, came to New York in 1693 (4 *N. Y. G. and B. Rec.*, 185), and printed laws in 1698; seventeen or ten years later. That hiatus in printing accounts for much of the difficulty about laws; no student could find them; like Nero's, few could read them.

Mr. Brodhead, on page 387, adds that the assembly having adjourned on the 4th November, the laws it had enacted were formally published "in front of the City Hall," and (he says) Captain (Mark) Talbot (of whom we have no full account) was soon sent by Governor Dongan to

carry them to England for the Duke's approval. For this he cites "3 *Col. Doc.*, 349" (referring to important letters at London of 26th August, 1684, which speak of letters brought by "Mr. Talbot"), and he gives as his modern authority the sixth volume of the *Historical Magazine* (Dawson's) published in 1862, page 235, which last is not satisfactory.

The name "Mark" perhaps meant name unknown. Doubtless the act was sent to Duke James, and was handed to him or into the office at London by Mr. or Captain Talbot, James having gone to the Newmarket races. If James promptly signed the act he could not have written as he did in August about altering it. (He certainly had no right to alter *after signing*, and did not claim to have.) It would not acquire any additional validity by signing.* If he did not give notice of his dissent it remained in force until he dissented. That is the way in which it was then treated by James himself.

No doubt the act was used in England and on Long Island to aid James (restored as Lord High Admiral) in his new character of protector of popular rights. But no one can believe he liked such a law and would enforce it as a permanent one; or failed to see that tying rights and dues together into one act betrayed a distrust of him and of his reserved veto-power, and might defeat his plans. We may read Evelyn's diary or others to learn the march of events. In June, Sidney and Russel were arrested, with others, and in July, Russel was convicted, sentenced, and executed. This was one of the victories of James.

On the 28th August, 1684, the Duke wrote from England speaking of the papers he received, saying the act about franchises and privileges being "under consideration, if any alterations are made they will be such as will be equally or more advantageous." (3 *N. Y. Doc. Hist.*, 348.)

It perhaps would be fair to suppose that he meant amendments to be adopted at the next session of the New York Assembly, soon to be held, but that will hardly answer for them.

By report he unhesitatingly altered laws passed in Ireland in 1690 before signing them, having there a friendly or obsequious legislature. We hear of no amendments adopted or sent here. How did that happen? † What is its history?

The man most likely to plan and insist upon uniting the *grant of custom-house dues* with a *bill of rights and privileges*, was Josiah Hobart, from East Hampton, brother of Reverend Joshua, who was settled at Southold, and brother of Reverend Jeremiah Hobart, who obtained a wife at Huntington, and who preached first at Cow Harbor and afterward at Hempstead, L. I., and probably an admirer of Miles Hobart, late M. P. in

* This was in March or July. On 7th March the King was absent from London, having gone to the races. On the 22d the King, Queen, and Duke of York were at Newmarket, and hastily returned. There were races also in July. (*Ev. Diary.*)

† After he was king on 17th February, 1685 (N. S.), fourteen acts were mentioned in England. The charter "of franchises and privileges" was described as "not yet perfected," and another bill was mentioned "for a present to the Governor" (3 *Doc. N. Y. Col. Hist.*, 354), of which we have no copy. The other titles were like ours, but abbreviated. There was no separation about duties and taxes. Thus it is plain there were such acts passed in 1683, and reported to England. It is our province to learn about them and study them, and we think these we have were intended to be correct copies. The most interesting and curious part is the putting into one act with the bill of rights the "Continued Bill," about duties and taxes to support the government.

England, who was imprisoned under Charles I. for restraining the speaker, or one of the same party (like the later Judge John Sloss Hobart, of the same large family). They were all well posted and prepared to oppose a despotism, and knew how Charles I., the father of James, had behaved in respect to the Petition of Rights. Mr. Brodhead's information about Reverend Mr. James was tainted on its face with sectarianism. It was doubtless safer to scold at Mr. James than at the Hobarts, who had then much popular strength. Mr. Rudyard, the attorney-general, if a supporter of his son-in-law, John West, perhaps did not oppose.

Charles II., sick in 1684, died on 6th February, 1685 (N. S.), and Duke James then became king. One of the early acts of the new king was to disapprove of the New York Bill of Rights after it had been in force over a year.

Objections made to it dated 3d March, 1685 (N. S., 1684 O. S.), have been only recently published (3 *N. Y. Doc. His.*, 357). They give us some idea of the contents of the law, as sent to England, although by *all accounts inaccurately recited.* Then the plan was to disapprove the charter, and to hold the part of the act about revenue and customs dues (duties), and services (the "Continued Bill") valid, which was doubtless voted for by reason of the passage of the other, now disapproved, and as all agree *vetoed.* He could not veto a part without destroying the whole, except upon the idea that he had absolute power.

This plan of conduct was fully announced in a new set of instructions to Dongan, dated June, 1686, by James as king. This course was found on trial at New York to be untenable and impracticable. Duties without rights were repudiated, and could not be enforced. They were only another name for slavery.

The Magna Charta being disapproved, the collection of duties was opposed, and seizures made were resisted as illegal. Amid the confusion that occurred and noise about smugglers, seizures, privateers and pirates, it is difficult to secure a fair history. No partisan of either side is apt to give it. Nearly all the old records are out of view, "not found."

The Eastern (English) end of Long Island probably has the best account. That section had the earliest English settlements, with schools and improvements, as well as the earliest successful fisheries, and its clerks and officers were earliest started (in English) and best regulated. It is plain that James was opposed to any legislative government by representatives chosen in this country which could seriously check a despotic course. It is absurd to pretend that he was the author of this great charter unless deceptively, for merely temporary purposes to secure power.

Matthias Nicoll and John Palmer, both English lawyers, were appointed New York judges and acted under the laws of 1683 with unquestioned legality. Matthias Nicoll was appointed a collector in Queens County, Long Island,* and in some collections associated with Vaughton, "half brother to Mr. Spragg," and Isaac Arnold was appointed collector at Southold, who was connected with the Brintons, collectors in England, and with the Silvesters, one of whom, by report, married a daughter of Josiah Hobart. There were very few lawyers: Rudyard came over from New Jersey about that time and became attorney-general,† but left soon.

* 3 *N. Y. Doc.*, 407, 410, 494; 7 *G. and B. Rec.*, 147; 10th do., 19, 15; do. 51.

† Devoting his whole time "with small perquisites," 3 *Id.*, 406, 412, 414, 417.

James Graham arrived in 1678, and succeeded him as attorney-general on 16th of December, 1685. There were few law books, and no Inns of Court to teach students here.

It is quite plain that the Bill of Rights was penned by a well-read lawyer. It is understood that William Nicoll, the young lawyer, son of Matthias, claimed its authorship. He did so in or after 1691 of the amended act (but not without Rudyard in 1683).

Not long after the session of 1683, this young William Nicoll married Annie Van Rensselaer, of the patroon's family (called by Holgate, widow of Killian). That did not make him a Dutchman, but it indicated that he had pleased some of the Dutch. It secured to him and his family the support of some strong Dutchmen. He was imprisoned by Jacob Leisler and became his fierce prosecutor. He was attorney-general of the province later and an active public man, the patentee of Islip leaving a large family. His will is noticed in our *Rec.* vol. 2, p. 25 : See sketch of him in Thompson's *Long Island*, 390, 444. His sister Margaret married the second Richard Floyd. The patroon gave up Albany and saved the rest of his wide domain.*

In 1718, the country house of Matthias at Manhasset (close by the waters of Cow Bay, a good harbor) was sold to Latham, a New York shipwright, and it afterwards became a victim to the violence of the Revolutionary War.

M. Nicoll's gravestone by report was abused and lost. No will of his has been found. He died on 29th December, 1687 or 1688. Latham's wife was Jane Singleton, his daughter or granddaughter, Mary, married Robert Mitchell in 1759.

Their son, Dr. Samuel Latham Mitchell, born 1764, died 1831, and need not be described (read Thompson). His brother, Judge Singleton Mitchell, resided on the premises. The writer has visited the house and made many inquiries, but without effect.

On the arrival of Governor Slaughter (under William and Mary) and the arrest of Jacob Leisler, writs were hastily issued for the election of an assembly to meet on 9th April, 1691. We have the names of persons elected. Matthew Howell and Henry Pierson for Suffolk County were both from Southampton or Brookhaven. James Graham, speaker, was from New York city.

Southold and East Hampton and their public men were out of favor, and perhaps not well defended by opponents, claiming more loyalty, or less liberty.

A new bill of rights was passed, in part the same as before (and so far as it went highly valuable) and other acts revised were re-passed and some new acts set in operation. We have undoubted copies of these. They rendered the previous acts less important. They were printed and were afterwards treated as if the only acts. But some laws and acts can be traced resting wholly upon the session of 1683, and some titles to land for their strict validity depend upon these, such as titles under an ancestor's will dated between 1683 and 1692, because one of these acts of 1683 required only two witnesses to a will of land and many wills following the act of 1683 had only two.

* In 1691, he was a law-maker or legislator (3 *N. Y. Doc.*, 410, etc.) and his successors and the Nicolls' have been so ever since, with only occasional intermissions.

Three witnesses were required before by English laws and three afterwards (reducing the old number, seven, which remained in Pliny's time). The will of Thomas Talmage of East Hampton, dated 23d of April, 1687, has but two witnesses. The codicil of Captain John Tooker, dated 29th May, 1690, disposing of land, has but two; the will of Thomas Scudder, dated 7th December, 1686; the will of Stephen Hand in 1688; the will of John Edwards in 1686; the will of John Bigs in 1687, all had but two witnesses.

These were in the eastern County of Suffolk alone; doubtless there may be a greater number elsewhere. The book containing these of Suffolk, found out of place, has been recently placed in the county clerk's office. When the laws were directed to be compiled in 1752 (sixty years after the Legislature of 1691–2), the compilers were directed to begin at that period, 1691, perhaps not because the earlier laws were void or all repealed, but simply because after that date they were printed, or because Jacobite officers, lawyers, or others had not placed the previous laws on record, and their contents were either disputed or unknown. It was apparently a *prize* for a *smart* lawyer with few books to get an old copy of laws or an old book of wills, and not let his competitors or antagonists have a sight of it. But there may have been some good reasons for reticence.

These old laws of 1683 and 1684, before James II. was King, were acknowledged to be valid and unhesitatingly acted upon.

To urge that James was the author of the "Charter of Liberties," the Magna Charta, would arouse a contest at once. Sectarians, some called Papists, only suggest it now. They called King John the author of the ancient Magna Charta.

We have not found the title to land disturbed when derived from wills with only two witnesses; quiet possession and recognized titles have followed such wills.

The old rate lists cannot be comprehended without having these acts to rest upon; nor the accounts about wolves or courts, or the collection of duties, seizures of vessels, and political struggles.

Some of the modern judges, with these old statutes out of view, following decisions relating to wild lands, may have weakened them by losing the foundations upon which they were based. But such errors may be corrected.

It is foreign from our purpose to accuse of greed or corruption, of faults or crimes, either Dongan or others. The attacks and defences of him and the Treasurer Santen have preserved many items of history, for which we may be grateful. It is too late to allege faults or crimes when the persons accused cannot be heard in their defence, and when evidence is so imperfect. (95 *Litt. Liv. Age*, 319.) Then "Omnia bona bonis;" "omnia recte acta." But not doing this, we may admit the prevalence of vice and study the best forms for restraining it.

We need not attempt to moralize. The books are full of fine arguments and good axioms. To practise them may be very difficult. It is pleasant to find a modern Lord Hobart in England, eulogizing Richard Cobden in *Macmillan's Magazine*. Read it in 92 *Litt. Liv. Age*, 323; but avoid what he calls (on p. 330), "the despotism of bad words—the weapon of ignorance and folly."

We add a copy of the act about recording deeds, as needed alike by the antiquarian and genealogist, and to trace land titles.

Copy.

An Actt tto preventt frauds, conueyancing of lands : viz^{t}—

For asmuch as many abuses & Iniuryes have happened to y^{e} Inhabytants of this prouince, for want of y^{e} duly regestering & recording conueyances of lands whereby disputes & Law Sutes doe continually arize for y^{e} preuention whereof be itt enactted by y^{e} gouorn^{r} : Counsell & representatiues in generall asembly on the authoryty of y^{e} same that from & after y^{e} five and twentyeth daye of desember next after y^{e} date hereof, noe grants, deeds, morgages or other Conueyances what soeuer, of any lands or tenements within this prouinc shall bee of any force power or ualydyty in Law = unless y^{e} sayd grants deeds morgages or other conveyancess, be entred & recorded in y^{e} register of y^{e} County where such lands or tenements doe ly within six months after y^{e} daye of there respective dattes = prouided alwayes & be itt further enactted by y^{e} authoryty aforesayd, y^{t} none of y^{e} aforesayd grants deeds morgages or other Conueyances shall bee entred or recorded untill y^{e} partty or partyes who did seale and deleuer y^{e} same shall make acknowlidgment thereof before some one of his maiesty justises of y^{e} peace, or y^{t} y^{e} same be by suffiitient wittneses proued before y^{e} sayd Justises of y^{e} peace & sertifycate thereof entred on y^{e} backside of y^{e} sayd deede grant morgage or other Conueyances prouided allwayes y^{t} y^{e} sayd deeds morgages or other Conueyances as aforesayd be by y^{e} Clark or register of y^{e} county where such deeds morgages or other Conueyances are entred transmitted one euery yeare to y^{e} secretarys offis at new york with y^{e} feese ordayned for y^{e} same, there to be registreed and Entred prouided also y^{t} y^{e} sume menshened in y^{e} sayd deeds morgages or other conueyances doe exceed y^{e} sum off ffifty pounds & not otherwise, prouided also y^{t} iff y^{e} Clark or regester shall negleckt to transmitt y^{e} sayd records as aforesayd y^{t} then such negleckt of y^{e} Clark shall not preiudice y^{e} right of any person claimeing any such lands by vertue of such deeds morgages or Conueyeances as aforesayd byt that for such negleckt y^{e} sayd Clark shall loose his place and be made for euer Incapable to execute any place or office of trust within this prouince

new york nou^{r}. y^{e} 2^{n}
1683

This bill being read
three times Itt is asented
to by y^{e} gouernor & Counsell,
new york y^{e} 3^{h} of nou^{r} 1683
Tho : Dongan

The representetiues haue
assented to this bill and
order it to be sent up to y^{e}
gouern^{r}: and Counsell for
there assent
M. Nicolls speaker.

Mrs. Maurice E. Lindsay, Tenafly, Bergen County, N. J.. has been for many years collecting the genealogical records of the Maine and New Hampshire families of Barefoot, Cheney, Coffin, Dudley, Fifield, Gilmore, Greenleaf, Jewett, Sachell, Somerby, Wicom and Wiggin. Any information on the subject would be acceptable ; but Mrs. Lindsay especially wishes to know if Sarah Barefoot, who married Thomas Wiggins in 1701, were a sister of Deputy Governor Barefoot of New Hampshire.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

DELIVERED *January* 14, 1887.

IT affords me great pleasure to announce that our society has prospered during the past year. It has added largely to its membership, and has received many valuable accessions to its growing library. Through the efforts of the building committee, of which Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt is chairman, it is confidently believed that ere long the society will be in the occupation of more commodious quarters, where our very valuable library and archives will be secure against loss from fire. I am also happy to be able to state that THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD is prospering, being at the present time more than self-sustaining. It is, however, to be wished that its circulation might be greatly increased, thereby enabling the publication committee to enlarge its size and also to add to its usefulness. It gives me pleasure to announce that since our last annual meeting many names have been added to the list of subscribers to the national statue of Columbus, which it is proposed to erect, under the auspices of this society, in the Central Park of the American metropolis, on the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Western continent.

Within the last year among the members of the society who have been removed by death, we have to regret the loss of Chester A. Arthur, twenty-first President of the United States, whose funeral was attended by your speaker as president of this society. Another prominent person, whom it is proper I should mention, died during the past month. I allude to Marshall P. Wilder, the venerable president, for twenty years, of our sister society of New England. But a few days before his death it was announced that he would deliver in Boston on the fifth of the present month his twentieth annual address before the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

The subject to which I shall now invite your attention is Richard Henry Dana—not the honored poet, but his equally distinguished son, who bore the same name, and who stood among the most prominent of American lawyers. It may be within the recollection of some of this audience that a volume entitled *Bryant and His Friends*, appeared in this city in the autumn of 1885. It contained the writer's reminiscences of Bryant, Cooper, Dana, Halleck, Irving, Paulding, Willis, and other of the "old guard" of American authors with whom it was his good fortune to have been acquainted. A Chicago critic, in reviewing the work, alluded to the author as "the last survivor of the venerable Knickerbockers." It may be interesting to those present to know that I am that venerable "last survivor."

Richard Henry Dana was born in Cambridge, Mass., August 1, 1815. In early life, as he assured your speaker, he had a strong passion for the sea, and had he consulted his inclination only, he would have entered the American navy; but, influenced by his father and other members of the family, he became a student of Harvard University. Here he was exposed to one of those difficulties which college faculties put in the way of students by their mismanagement, and Dana, like his father, was rusticated. Returning to Harvard he was compelled to suspend his studies by an affection of the eyes, graduating in 1837. In the mean while, for a

remedy, recalling his early love of the sea, he resolved to rough it on a Pacific voyage as a sailor, though he had, of course, every facility for ordinary travel and adventure. He accordingly shipped before the mast as a seaman on the brig *Pilgrim* from Boston, for a voyage round Cape Horn to the western coast of North America. During the cruise Dana performed, with cheerfulness and spirit, the duties of a common sailor, which he has charmingly described in his well-known work, *Two Years Before the Mast.*

The manuscript was sent in 1839, by the elder Dana, to his friend, William Cullen Bryant, who offered it to various publishers, and at last, although he said "it was as good as Robinson Crusoe," sold it for the magnificent sum of $250. The publishers issued it on the recommendation of the late Bishop Horatio Potter. The work was issued in the following year. It was immediately successful, passing through several editions, being reprinted in England, where the Board of Admiralty adopted it for distribution in the navy, and translated it into several continental languages. This personal narration of a sailor's life at sea is probably the most accurate and truthful work of its character ever published. "In reading it," says Mr. Whipple, "anybody can see that it is more than an ordinary record of a voyage; for there runs through the simple and lucid narrative an element of beauty and power which gives it the charm of romance." The work was republished in 1869, with an additional chapter giving an account of a second visit to California and some of the persons and vessels mentioned in the original edition.

About the period of the appearance of the enlarged work, its author was dining with several members of Congress in Washington, when some allusion was made to his *Two Years Before the Mast.* The author was very apt to become "enthused" whenever any reference was made to his nautical experiences, and delighted in launching out into an interesting sketch of them. Dana did so in this instance, and was listened to with great attention and interest. At the conclusion of his story some staid and elderly member of Congress innocently, and with no intention of giving offence, inquired: "Mr. Dana, where can I see a copy of that book? I never heard of it before." Mr. Dana gazed at the inquirer as if thunderstruck at his ignorance of the existence of his production, and reddening with indignation, replied: "At any library in the land, sir. At any book store, sir." In 1841 Mr. Dana published a manual of sea usages and laws under the title of *The Seaman's Friend,* which has been reprinted in England with another title, and in 1859 an account of a vacation trip, entitled *To Cuba and Back.* He occasionally contributed to the *North American Review,* the *Law Register,* and the *American Law Review,* and he prepared biographical sketches of his kinsmen, Prof. Edward Channing, and Washington Allston. From the latter the following beautiful lines descriptive of the death of his artist uncle are taken: "He had finished a day and a week of labor in his studio upon his great picture of Belshazzar's Feast; the fresh paint denoting that the last touches of his pencil were given to that glorious but melancholy monument of the best years of his life. Having conversed with his retiring family with peculiar solemnity and earnestness upon the obligation and beauty of a pure spiritual life, and on the realities of the world to come, he had seated himself at his nightly employment of reading, which he usually carried into the early hours of the morning. In the silence and solitude of this occu-

pation, in a moment, 'with touch as gentle as the morning light' which was even then approaching, his spirit was called away to its proper home."

During the years 1859–60 Mr. Dana made a tour around the world, visiting California a second time, the Hawaiian Islands, China, Japan, India, and Egypt, returning through Europe. Six years later, by request of the family of Henry Wheaton, he engaged in the preparation of a new edition of *Wheaton's International Law*, bringing up that standard work from 1848, when Mr. Wheaton died, to the time of the publication of the revised book. The task, which in some respects Mr. Dana performed successfully, entailed upon him much subsequent annoyance. Some of his original annotations were regarded with particular favor, and his note on the neutrality laws of the United States and Great Britain was translated by order of our government to be used by the arbitrators at Geneva in 1872.

In 1866 Mr. Dana received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard College, and he lectured on international law in the Cambridge Law School in 1866–67. He ran against General Butler in the Essex district in 1868 and was defeated by a large majority. This temerity on his part also led to subsequent trouble.

In March, 1876, General Grant nominated Mr. Dana as Minister to England to refill the position vacated by General Schenck. At first, at least with the public, there was no thought of any opposition to this nomination, and it was regarded by the public with peculiar favor. General Grant was congratulated upon his good judgment, but personal and private feelings soon began to exercise their influence. Great opposition to his confirmation arose, mainly through the exertions of General Butler, who had not forgotten Mr. Dana's canvass against him as a candidate for Congress—and of Mr. Lawrence, who charged that Mr. Dana had pirated the notes of his edition of *Wheaton's International Law*. It is unnecessary to revive here the dreary details of this literary controversy. Mr. Dana complained, and with justice, that the charges against him were made *ex parte* before the Senate Committee, while he was denied any opportunity of defence. He felt, and perhaps he had a right to feel, that it was not his literary differences with Mr. Lawrence, but his political differences with General Butler, which the Senate Committee were considering. The nomination General Grant utterly refused to withdraw, for he probably considered it one of the most creditable acts of his administration. The result was that it was rejected on the 5th of April by a vote of thirty-seven to seventeen. The controversy continued to rage, even after the rejection, and attracted some notice abroad, several London newspapers characterizing the affair as a "paltry intrigue." It is sufficient to say that if Mr. Dana erred in the matter, he did so unintentionally. He undoubtedly felt the indignity as deeply as it would be possible for any man to feel it, and if he unwittingly did Mr. Lawrence any wrong he paid the penalty.

Among a few of Mr. Dana's notes that I happen to have preserved, I find one referring to his father and the poet Bryant:

"BOSTON, *June* 14, 1878.

"MY DEAR GENERAL WILSON:

"The funeral of Bryant is at this moment going on in New York. I

do not know that I was ever more disappointed and mortified when I found yesterday afternoon I could not be there. My father had taken great comfort in the thought that, while himself too old and feeble, his son would be there to represent him, and I had myself taken satisfaction in the hope of being able to do something to testify to that most interesting life-long friendship and to join with others of a later, but still well-advanced generation. It is enough to say that I found the obstacle insuperable, and yielded to it 'more in sorrow than in anger.' Thanks for the cordiality with which you received my proposal and for your kind invitation." . . .

Soon after the date of this note, Mr. Dana went abroad for the purpose of pursuing his studies of international law, his intention being to publish an exhaustive work on that subject. He spent much time in Paris, and near the close of 1881 visited Rome. He joined a merry Christmas dinner party of American friends, was taken ill the following day, and died Saturday, January 7, 1882, from an attack of pneumonia. Two days later, the beautiful American Episcopal church in the Via Nationale was crowded with his countrymen assembled to attend the funeral services. His remains were interred in the Protestant cemetery at Porta di S. Paolo, close to the Pyramid of Caius Cestius and near those of the poets Keats and Shelley and of their devoted friends and worshippers Severn and Trelawney, who now rest by their side.

Of the personal appearance of this great lawyer and accomplished gentleman, and also of his father, the venerable poet, Charles Dickens in 1842 wrote: "Dana, the author of *Two Years Before the Mast*, is a very nice fellow indeed, and in appearance not at all the man you would expect. He is short, mild-looking, and has a careworn face. His father is exactly like George Cruikshank after a night's jollity—only shorter."

Even so brief a notice of Mr. Dana requires that a word be said of his other claims to remembrance. He was a representative of the best culture of his native State, and had acquired a permanent reputation on both sides of the Atlantic. He had taken part in many of the most conspicuous litigations of the last half-century, and it is perhaps not too much praise to place Dana among the great lawyers of the country, such as Pinckney, Wirt, Binney, O'Conor, and Evarts. His death, following closely on that of William Beach Lawrence, deprived the restricted circle of American writers on international law of their most brilliant leaders. As a diplomat, he would doubtless have acquitted himself with as much success as those other men of Massachusetts, Everett, Abbott Lawrence, Adams, Motley, and Lowell, who represented the United States at the Court of St. James, to which he was appointed. Dana never had an opportunity of being known in the national councils of the country. Had he obtained a seat in the Senate, he would have met there few men his superiors in knowledge of public affairs, in comprehension of the principles of statesmanship or in the ability to engage in their discussion.

Permit me in conclusion to add a few words concerning Edward Trowbridge Dana, a younger brother of Richard Henry, who died in 1869, at the age of fifty-one. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., August 29, 1818, and was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1839, and at Harvard Law School two years later. Subsequently he practised in partnership with his brother, Richard, in Boston for several years, when failing

health compelled him to reside in Europe, where he continued his studies, devoting special attention to Roman civil law, and to history and philosophy in their bearings upon law. In 1854 he received the degree of J.U.D. from the University of Heidelberg, and returned to the United States two years later. He wrote occasionally for periodicals, and attempted the translation of the works of Von Mohl and other eminent German jurists.

"I knew him well," writes Mr. Geo. W. Curtis to your speaker, "and esteemed him very highly. We travelled together in Switzerland in 1848. He was many years abroad—a lawyer and a delightful man." Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, on the occasion of his introducing Matthew Arnold to his first Boston audience, referred not to him, as was stated, but to the poet's elder brother, who was born in 1779, and died in 1859. Walking one day in the streets of London, with another gentleman, Dana and his friend were beset by a ruffian; the friend stripped off his coat, handed it to Mr. Dana, and gave the fellow a thorough thrashing. Sympathy was with the unoffending victor. Hurrahs were given for him, and then the enthusiasm broke out with, "Hurrah for the little man that held his acket!" "Now," said Dr. Holmes, "the little man that was to hold the jacket this evening was the Rev. Phillips Brooks. But he is unfortunately detained by indisposition. He is unable to be here and I have been called upon to fill his place." Of course the audience immediately set the little doctor of medicine mentally beside the herculean doctor of divinity, and everybody laughed, none more heartily than Dr. Holmes.

MARRIAGES AT ST. MARY LE STRAND, LONDON, FROM A.D. 1609.

Transcribed by James Greenstreet, Honorary Secretary of the Pipe-Roll Society.

(Continued from Vol. XVIII., p. 40, of The Record.)

1609.

Jan. 10, Robert Wilson and Jane Boulton, by lycence.
Jan. 11, James [blank] and Jane [blank].
Jan. 15, Thomas Stone and Mary Kertton, by banes.
Jan. 21, John Clarges and Anne Leader, *per* banes.
Feb. 18, Richard Turner and Eliz. Symonds, *per lyc.*
Feb. 17, Christopher Symonds and Izabell Gaynes, by lycenc.
Feb. 18, Edward Grace and Jouan Hunt, by lycenc.
Feb. 18, John Purdy and Mary Dodsworth, by banes.
Feb. 20, Peeter Osbourne and Dorothy Davers, by lycenc.
Feb. 25, William Whetstone and Eliz. Grayesby, by lyc.
March 10, Edward Stock and Wynyfrid Heryndell, *per lyc.*
March 15, Toby Rugg and Eliz. Wheathill, by lyc.

1610.

April 10, Robart Bachley and Mary Hawse, *per* banes.
May 5, Robart Powell and Eliz. Wriddle, *per lic. fa.*

May 10, Thomas Dale and Elizabeth Reynalls, by banes.
May 15, William Roche and Margery Gradell.* by lycenc.
June 8, Robart Bridges and Dame Eliz. Sandford, by lycenc.
June 22, Edward Whitte and Ellen Wetherall, *per* lyc.
June 25, Thomas Greenesh'd and Jouan Whartton, by lycenc.
July 9, Tymothy Woode and Jane Bourne, *per lyc. fac.*
July 12, John Abrahall and Dorothy Gyfford, *per lyc. facult.*
July 25, Barnard Parker and Eliz. Coxes, by banes.
Aug. 7, Richard Trubb and ffraunces Rippingham, by lyc.
Aug. 29, Samuell Graye and Joane Coxs, *per lyc.*
Sept. 7, Thomas Jones and Jane Harrold, by licence.
Oct. 8, Gabriell Raynes and Anne Barker, by licence.
Oct. 15, Thomas Bell and Ann Overton, by licence.
Oct. 25, Richard Sherman and Dorcas Rawlanson, *per* licence.
Oct. 25, James Hopkins and Margaret Howell.
Oct. 27, Robert Welche and Wynnyfryde Holmes, *per* lycenc.
Nov. 27, Tristram Woodward and Ellen Pellam.
Dec. 2, Richard Postlewaight and [blank], by banes.
Dec. 5, John Rogers and Elizabeth Smyth, *per* licence.
Dec. 14, Thomas Beale and Eliz. Hall, *per* licence.
Dec. 29, Robart Younge and Elizabeth Harrysonn, *per* lycenc.

1610–11.

Jan. 24, Peter Davy and Susanna Brooke, *per* licence.
Feb. 4, Thomas Marton and Elizabeth Lee, *per* banes.
Feb. 4, Giles Heighmaid and Dallia Dolman, by licence.
Feb. 5, John Shepard and Elizabeth Overton, by banes.
Feb. 5, Thomas Spanndey and Cicelie Hartfordshire, by banes.
Feb. 6, Robeart Wratting and Isabell Easom, *per* licence.
Feb. 20, Joseph Boreman and Rachell Dickmanton, *per* licence.
March 5, Thomas Dey and Margery Jones, *per* licence.
March 15, John Martin and Anne Hayle, *per* banes.

1611.

March 31, Thomas Smyth and Joane Ingraham, *per* banes.
April 1, Thomas Hanning and Sarah Bailie.
April 27, John Goodhand and Ruth Hansard, *per* licence.
April 29, George, Lord Audelie, and Elizabeth Noell, *per* licence.
April 29, Robeart Arnold and Elizabeth Millet.
May 2, Richard Dobson and Margery Pullen.
May 9, Cristopher Rosdel and Anne Hughes, *per* licence.
May 18, John Ansloe and Mary Ludlam, *per* licence.
June 5, John Baker and Elizabeth Holmeden.
July 11, Thomas Bagley and Margaret Truman.
July 11, Pawle Man and Joane Keene, by licence.
July 16, John fflud and Clement Bedwell.
July 22, Gilbert Tincom and Margery Tynney.
Aug. 4, Thomas Saunders and Joyce Baylie, by licence.
Aug. 9, James Robinson and Jane Lock, by licence.
Sept. 15, ffrauncis Johnson and Barbard Clearke, by licence.
Sept. 25, Thomas Dakins and Alice Banes.
Sept. 30, Thomas Crosse and Mary Michell, *per* licence.

* (Query, intended for "Tradell"?)

Oct. 8, Robeart Lavile and Joane Basse.
Oct. 18, Mathew Sparrowe and Anne Hutchinson, *per* banes.
Oct. 18, Roger Hackett and Edith Breech, *per* licence.
Oct. 15, S[r] Edward ffox and Dame Katherin Long, *per* licence.
Oct. 15, John Grymes and Susan Jerman, *per* licence.
Oct. 16, Edward Dix and Grace [blank], *per* licence.

1611–12.

Jan. 2, Robeart Atkins and Jane Guy, *per* licence.
Jan. 13, Thomas Poyes and Rebecka Hubberd, *per* licence.
Jan. 17, George Rawson and Elizabeth Johnson, *per* licence.
Jan. 20, Thomas Channell and Elizabeth Bafford, *per* banes.
Jan. 25, Thomas Brunt and Constance Collins, *per* licence.
Jan. 27, William Johnson and Grace Warren, by certificate from the Deane of Westminster.
Feb. 1, Hewgh Whistler and Bettrice Hardington.
Feb. 9, Thomas Burges and Katherin Bafford, *per* banes.
Feb. 17, George Reve and Ann Knight.
Feb. 22, Thomas Smyth and Margaret Clearke, *per* banes.
Feb. 24, Jeffrey Brittingham and Anne ffisher, *per* banes.
March 3, Owen John and Mary ffriday, *per* licence.

1612.

April 16, Henry Myllycent and Marye Compfortt, *per lyc. fac.*
May 11, George Snellinge and Margaret Martin, *per. lyc. fac.*
May 13, John Hasall and Eliz. Barcrofte, *per lyc. fac.*
May 21, Edward Bryers and Katherine Crosse, *per lyc. fac.*
May 24, George Spratt and ffraunces Wellington, *per lyc.*
June 1, Anthony Nicholls and Myllicent Hamon, *per* lycence.
June —, Thomas Smieth and Elizabeth Harloe, *per* banes.
June 6, John Willmot and Elizabeth Gardner, *per* lyc.
June 11, Thomas Brightwell and Mary Tapp, *per* lyc.
July 7, Tobyas Wrothington and Jouan Browne, *per* lyc.
July 10, William ffarmer and Martha Herringe, *per* lycence.
July 10, Richard Munday and Jouan Lacy, *per* lyc.
July 23, Aquila Wickes and Dorothy Duncombe, *per* lycence.
July 25, Pierce Skinninge and Joyce Hughes, by lycenc.
Aug. 23, William Welles and Gillyan Waters.
Aug. 30, John Dicker and Jouan Sallom, *per* lyc.
Aug. 31, Thomas Mason and Katherine Childe, *per* lyc.
Sept. 5, Davye Jones and Marye Lee, by lycence.
Sept. 23, William Hollan and Elizabeth Sherman, *per* ly.
Sept. 27, Thomas Backester and Grace Wickes, *per* lyc.
Oct. 5, Thomas Rawyer and Margreat Brettwell, *per* lyc.
Nov. 4, William Lewes and Jouan Bursey, *per* lyc.
Nov. 5, Phillip Morgan and Anne Knevet, *per* lyc.
Nov. 5, William Gillinge and Margaret Dowlinge, *per* lyc.
Nov. 3, [*sic*], John Church and Judith ffunge, *per* lyc.
Nov. 23, John Hopkins and Jane Marshall, by lycenc.
Dec. 17, Edward Williamson and Mary Archer, by lycenc.
Dec. 18, William Cooper and Dorothy Poole, by lycenc.
Dec. 18, Edward Standish and Jouan Hughes, by lycenc.
Dec. 21, Mr. John Woodard and Margreat Spencer, *per* lyc.
Dec. 27, John Pemberton and Jane ffoster, *per* lyc.

1612–13.

Jan. 8, James Edward and Katherine Thomas, *per* banes.
Jan. 28, Henry Gouldwell and Jouan Drabbes, *per* ly.
Jan. 31, Henry Allanson and Jouan Maxy, *per* lyc.
Feb. 2, James Browne and Ellenor Stacy, *per* lyc.
Feb. 11, Thomas Heyle and Eliz. Rawlinson, *per* lyc.
March 4, Thomas ffreeson and Margreate Hasterley, *per* lyc.
March 4, Raphfe Dixson and Anne Poolly, by banes.
March 20, Richard Marple and Christian Watson, *per* lyc.
March 21, Nicholas Dawson and Eliz. Hitchman, *per bane solicitur.*

1613.

April 19, Henock Clapham and Elizabeth Midleton, *per* lyc.
May 4, Thomas Evelinge and Anne Gould, *per lyc. fac.*
May 5, Thomas Sharratt and Luce Ansell, *per* lyc.
May 6, Richard Hunte and Judith Cowlyn, *per* lyc.
May 11, William Brockall and Jouan Williams, *per* lyc.
May 13, Symon Hall and Anne Allison, *per* licence.
May 13, William Lee and Elizabeth ffleminge, *per* lyc.
June 6, John Garrett and Thomasine Suger.
June 15, Cuthbeard Wroth and Katherine Browne, *per* lyc.
June 17, Thomas Atkinson and Sarah Wilkinson, *per* lyc.
July 3, William Erwood and Mary Wilkinson, *per* lyc.
July 7, Samuell Blunt and Ann Dauson, *per* lyc.
July 14, ffrauncis Parker and Mary Harryson, *per* banes.
July 31, Symon Weeden and Anne Titoe, *per* lyc.
Aug. 16, Hughe Turner and Judith Wakelin, *per* banes.
Aug. 19, Richard Barrat and Jouhan Morkeridge, *per* lyc.
Aug. 24, John Merrycke and Luce Haynes, *per* lyc.
Aug. 30, George Bovell and Jouhan Myller, *per* lyc.
Sept. 20, Richard Morgan and Marye Stopes, *per* lyc.
Oct. 2, Samuell Thymbleby and Jouan Nortton, *per* banes.
Oct. 8, John ffaulkner and Margaret ffloreday, *per* lyc.
Oct. 16, Robert Bell and Susan Payne, *per* lyc.
Oct. 16, William Harcott and Mary Ball, *per* ly.
Oct. 19, John Dawson and Mary Ball, *per* lyc.
Oct. 28, Edward Brockwell and Margery Blassinden, *per* banes.
Nov. 7, Ambros Davys and Susann Jones, *per* ba.
Nov. 9, John Gloster and Rebecka Bray.
Nov. 14, Richard Doulton and ffraunces Griffin.
Nov. 14, Robert Marlion and Jane Tucker.
Nov. 29, John Lucas and Anne Rogers.
Dec. 3, Claudio Wilson and Katherine Stansham.
Dec. 3, Thomas Reddinge and Dorothy Childerley, *per* lyc.
Dec. 12, Edward Dowty and Wynifryd Waryner, *per* lyc.
Dec. 16, John Holmes and Elizabeth Claxson.
Dec. 5 [*sic*], William Wyvell and Elizabeth Hitchcock.
Dec. 24, Robert Dorrell and Christionete Elemy, *per* ly.
Dec. 25, John Radstone and Jane Playford, *per* lyc.
Dec. 26, ffraunces Johnson and Jane Shephard, *per* lyc.
Dec. 27, ffrauncis Dorrell and Jane Shephard.

1613–14.

Jan. 10, John Whittinge and Hester Blunt.

Jan. 21, Richard Thomas and Katherine Pierce, *per* lyc.
Jan. 27, Robert Hebbes and Elizabeth Bartlett, *per* lyc.
Feb. 5, John Hutchins and Mary Godly, *per* lyc.
Feb. 17, John Mottershed and ffraunces Banes; lyc.
Feb. 18, Edward Hubard and Alice Lea.
Feb. 15 [*sic*], John Graynes and Margreat Jackson, *per* ly.
Feb. 19, Thomas Lloyd and Susan Bucke.
Feb. 17, Christopher Backhowse and Alice Robinson, *per* lyc.
Feb. 17, Edward Smiethe and Elizabeth Thorne, *per* lyc.
Feb. 27, M[r]. [ ] Willoby and Mary, "or Macey," Wigges, *per ly. fa.*
March 6, Humphry Hughes and Marye Glasscocke.
March 6, William Wallaston and Anne Worsley, *per* ly.
March 8, Robert Jenninges and Elizabeth Jones.
March 3, John ffarwell and Elizabeth Baker, *per* lyc.
March 3, Robert Ashewell and Marye Richards, *per* lyc.
March 4, John Nicholls and Susanna Michell, *per* lyc.

1614.

April 14, John Vpcoate and Mary Mullins, *per* lyc.
April 23, Samuell Griffin and Anne Smieth, *per* lyc.
April 23, William Slacke and Elizabeth Turbill, *per* lyc.
April 27, Mathew Kniffington and Anne Crofte, *per* lyc.
April 29, William Smieth and Jane ffawkes, *per* lyc.
May 5, William Phillipes and Alice Barrett, *per* lyc.
May 5, Edward Waterfoord and Jane Houlden, *per* lyc.
May 14, William ffyeld and Margery Gifford, *per* banes.
May 16, Richard Cockman and Jouan Mounger.
May 22, William Atkinson and Jane Anderson, *per* lyc.
May 28, ffrauncis Rogers, gent., and Katherine Carew, *per* lyc.
May 31, James Witt, and Marye Woolffe, *per* lyc.
June 1, John Englishe and Marye Beech, *per* ly.
June 2, John Archer and Claude Menaunt, *per* lyc.
June 6, Roger Harsnap and Margreat Wallis, *per* lyc.
June 11, Humphry Downes and Mary Bellingford, *per* lyc.
June 16, John Winch and Susann Parker.
June 22, John Olliffe and Anne Hutchins.
June 22, John Johnson and Ellen Waples.
June 23, Edward Wotton and Katherine Edlin.
June 26, William Millne and Jane Leman, *per ly. f.*
June 30, Richard Hyne and Elizabeth Batersbye, *per ly. fa.*
July 6, Androwe Maylin and Jouan Morley.
July 8, Henry Smieth and Alice Dackombe, *per* lyc.
July 10, John Wyatt and Elizabeth Stanley, *per* banes.
July 11, Thomas ffreeman and Eliz. Martin.
July 13, Richard Clarke and Anne Cranffyeld, *per* ly.
July 21, Jeoffrye Jones and Elizabeth Cloughe.
July 25, Thomas Cullicke and Anne Braunche, *per* lyc.
July 25, Joseph Boyle and Anne Jones, *per* banes.
July 27, Edward fframpton and Marye Whittakers, *per* lyc.
Aug. 5, M[r]. Walter Hildesley and Dame Ruthe Harrington, *per* lyc.
Aug. 10, Robert Houlder and Anne Cooke.
Aug. 10, Samuell Hopkins and Anne Tumber, *per* lyc.

Aug. 15, James Pickeringe and Constanc Butler, *per* lyc.
Aug. 16, John Hunt and Jouan Pitcher, *per* lyc.
Aug. 22, Thomas Clerke and Margaret Ashenden, *per* lyc.
Sept. 5, James Stonehowse and Anne Lee, *per* lyc.
Sept. 6, Lewys Evans and Elizabeth Heath, *per* lyc.
Sept. 14, Jeoffry Wilson and Alice Claxson, *per* ly.
Sept. 14, Thomas Romball and Dorothy Arundell, *per* lyc.
Sept. 23, Peeter Bacon and Jouan Hone, *per* b.
Sept. 23, Richard Boyes and Elizabeth Stafford, *per* lyc.
Sept. 26, Richard Vnderwood and Isabell Powell, *per* lyc.
Sept. 30, Thomas Davys and Marye Pryce, *per* lyc.
Oct. 2, James Travy and Phillis Woulffe.
Oct. 3, William Armestronge and Alice Dun, *per* lyc.
Oct. 11, Martin Pollard and Christian Casswell.
Oct. 17, Henry Packe and Bridgett Crampthorne, *per* lyc.
Oct. 17, Abraham Vanson and Mary Englishe.
Oct. 19, Henry Alldridge and Mary Langthon, *per* lyc.
Oct. 26, William Allett and Barbare Lloyd, *per* lyc.
Oct. 28, Roger Glassington and Margreate Pope, *per* lyc.
Nov. 3, Thomas Corke and Alice Veare, *per* lyc.
Nov. 3, John Moore and Jouan Aungell.
Nov. 7, Robert Barnes and Alice Syner.
Nov. 12, William Gibbins and Dorothy Carter, *per* lyc.
Nov. 10 [*sic*], John Ittery and Anne Brincksfyeld, *per* lyc.
Nov. 12, John Gumersell and Anne Best, *per* lyc.
Nov. 23, Henry Smieth and Ellenour Blaunch, *per* ly.
Nov. 27, Hughe Saycheverell and Oryane Hobson, *per* lyc.
Dec. 4, Christopher Larchin and Jane Scrivenour, *per* lyc.
Dec. 7, Christofer Gibbon and Mary Sutton, *per* lyc.
Dec. 8, Richard Tucker and Anne Bostocke, *per* ly.
Dec. 17, Thomas Cowch and Alice Clarke, *per* licence.

MRS. MARY BUCKINGHAM.

By Commander Edward Hooker, U. S. N.

Not long ago I had the good fortune to discover in an old cemetery near the East Norwalk (Conn.) railway station, some graves of which one at least, that of Mrs. Mary Buckingham, has been an object of search for many years. Nearly in the centre of the burial ground I found several pieces of a broken blue-slate headstone which were piled together around the remnant which remained in the ground; placing these fragments together, I was able to make out this inscription: "Here lyes buried the Body of the Rev^{d} Stephen Buckingham, late pastor of the 1st Church of Christ in Norwalk. Departed this Life Feb. 3, 1745–6. Etatis

70." Among these pieces there was also the broken footstone bearing this inscription: "Rev[d] Mr. Stephen Buckingham."

These broken bits of slate will soon be scattered, and all trace of the resting place of this noted man will be lost.

Near this grave there is a small blue-slate stone nearly buried in the ground, upon which is inscribed: "Here lyes the body of Mrs. Mary Buckingham, aged 77 years. Died June ye 24, 1712." Possibly this may originally have been a taller stone, and being broken off, the upper part has been set in the ground again; if this is so, it may be that there is some portion of the inscription on the part under ground which I could not see.

This little scrap of slate with its simple inscription conveys but little information regarding the lady whose last resting place it marks.

This Mrs. Mary Buckingham was the eldest daughter of Captain Thomas Willett, the first Mayor of the city of New York. She was born at Plymouth, Mass., November 10, 1637, and was married at Plymouth, September 22, 1658, to Rev. Samuel Hooker, of Farmington, Conn.

Rev. Samuel Hooker was a son of the famous Rev. Thomas Hooker, who led the people of his church through the wilderness and made the first settlement at Hartford, Conn. He was the only son of Thomas Hooker, who perpetuated the name in this country. Mather, in his *Magnalia*, in speaking of Rev. Thomas Hooker, says: "Our dead Hooker yet lives in his worthy son, the Rev. Samuel Hooker, of Farmington."

At Farmington Mrs. Mary Willett Hooker became the mother of eleven children—nine sons and two daughters—and these sons are the progenitors of the Hookers of Connecticut and all New England. One of her daughters, Sarah Hooker, born at Farmington, May 3, 1681, married Rev. Stephen Buckingham, of Norwalk, Conn., and is accounted to have been the most accomplished lady that had ever come to Norwalk. The stately grace of "Dame Buckingham" is still remembered in the traditions of the place.

The Rev. Samuel Hooker died at Farmington November 6, 1697, and his widow, Mrs. Mary Willett Hooker, was married August 10, 1703, when sixty-seven years of age, to Rev. Thomas Buckingham, of Saybrook, Conn.

Rev. Thomas Buckingham was the father of Rev. Stephen Buckingham, of Norwalk, and was a most noted man in his day. He was one of the founders of Yale College, and an ardent worker in the interests of the infant institution. His memory is perpetuated at Saybrook by a fine monument over his grave which, I believe, was erected by the town of Saybrook.

The Rev. Thomas Buckingham died at Saybrook April 1, 1709, and his widow, Mrs. Mary Willett Hooker Buckingham, then seventy-four years old, came to Norwalk and took up her residence with the Rev. Stephen Buckingham, the son of her late husband, and the husband of her own daughter; three years later—June 24, 1712—she died there, and was interred in the little burying-ground at East Norwalk, where the little slate stone, to which I have referred, is all that marks her last resting place, and even this will soon have vanished.

The exact date of the death of Mrs. Sarah Hooker Buckingham, the wife of Rev. Stephen Buckingham—the "Dame Buckingham" of the an-

nals of Norwalk—I do not know. Her will was recorded March 26, 1759, and it is probable that her death occurred about that time; probably the records of the first church at Norwalk did contain the exact date, but unfortunately these records were destroyed when the town was burned by the British during the Revolutionary War. No doubt she was buried by the side of her husband, and most probably in the space between the grave of Rev. Stephen Buckingham, her husband, and that of Mrs. Mary Buckingham, her mother. No stone marks this grave, and it is probable that none was ever set up at it.

The utter disappearance and the loss of all record of this widow of Rev. Thomas Buckingham, after his death, have been a source of regret among her many descendants.

She was the mother of all the Hookers who claim descent from Rev. Thomas Hooker, of Hartford, and of many other families through female branches. The finding of her grave now supplies a final chapter to her life history, while it fills a blank in very many family records, not only among her descendants, but also in the family of her honored father, Thomas Willett, the first Mayor of the city of New York.

RECORDS OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Baptisms.

(Continued from Vol. XVIII., p. 33, of The Record.)

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A° 1716.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
Sept: 16.	Isaac van Deúrse, Annatje Waldron.	Daniel.	Abraham Van Deúrse, Sr, Sara Waldrom, Ser.
19.	Stephanús van Cortlant, Cattalina Staats.	Stephanús.	Steve De Lance, Margreta Baÿard.
23.	Albartús Coenradús Bosch, Maria Jeadts.	Catharina.	Jesse de Lamontanje, Johanna Jeadts.
	Abraham Vredenbúrg, Dorathe Coljers.	Abraham.	Fredrik Blaw, Helena Blaw, s. h. v.
26.	Hendrik Bras, Margrietje Helling.	Catharina.	Gerret Bras, Orseltje Arents.
30.	Hendrik Anthonÿ, Eva Visscher.	Margrietje.	Nicolaas Anthonÿ, Elsje Visser.
Oct: 3.	Volkert Heermans, Margrietje Eckeson.	Annatje.	Thomas Montange, Elizabeth Potter.
7.	Cornelús Romme, Marÿtje Kierstede.	Marÿtje.	Johannes Romme, Teúntje Tiboút.
	Jan Brestede, Anna Maria Elseworth.	Catherina.	Sÿmon Brestede, Catharina Van Laar.

A° 1717.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
10.	Cornelús Loúw, Margrietje Van Borsúm.	Annatje.	Hendrikús Vander Spiegel, Geesje Vander Schúre.
	Abraham van Vlek, Maria Kip.	Abraham.	Hans Kierstede, Sara Kip.
14.	Willem Rome, Sara Túrk.	Pieter.	Poúwlús Túrk, Hester Rome.
21.	Frans Van Dÿk, Resúle Montras.	Magdalena.	Gerret Bras, Immetje Mÿer.
	Hendrik Vonck, Catharina Hegeman.	Johannes.	Joseph Hegeman, Catharina Filkens.
24.	Gerret Keteltas, Catharina van Dÿk.	Catharina.	Anthonÿ Bÿvank, Teúntje Laning, s. h. v^{r}.
	Hendrik Mercie, Christina Hendriks.	Willem.	Willem Le Koúnt, Elizabeth Nazareth.
28.	Andries Tenyk, Barendina Hartenberg.	Andries.	Abraham Tenyk, Neeltje Tenyk, h. v. van, Jacob Tenyk.
31.	Johannes Hooglant, Se^{r}, Jenneke Andriesse.	Adriaan.	James Renaúdet, Annatje Hooglant, Wed^{e}.
	Barent Reÿnders, Hester Leÿslar.	Alida.	Andries Coeÿemans, Alida Reÿnders.
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Oct: 31.	John Staft, Aeltje Schars.	Aeltje.	Claas Romeÿn, Stÿntje Romeÿn.
Nov: 11.	George Errets, Francÿntje Van Pelt.	George.	Jan Van Pelt Jú^{r}, Marÿtje Van Pelt.
	Samson Lasaÿ, Elizabeth Ewoúts.	Abraham.	Abraham Lasaÿ, Marÿtje Lasaÿ.
	Cornelús Rapalje, Johanna Anthonidús.	Antje.	Jan Rappalje, Sara Berge.
14.	Jacob Franse, Antje Tamhaal.	Dorathea.	Lúÿkas Pieterse, Maria Janse.
25.	Thomas Smith, Sara Badjor.	Margrietje.	Barnardús Smith, Annatje Smith, s. h. v.
	Jan Welchs, Dina Cornelús.	Elizabeth.	Cornelús Michiels^{e}, Elizabeth, s. h. v.
	Jochem Rcelofse, Jannetje Lange.	Annatje.	Jan Lathen, Ariaantje De Voe.
	Willem Van de Water, Aefje Ringo.	Annatje.	Hendrik Van de Water, Baefje Sipkens, s: Moeder.
30.	Merÿnes Roelofse, Dina Jedesse.	Theúnis.	Húÿbert Vanden Berg, Teúntje Vanden Berg, Catherina Sharp.
	Casparús Prÿer, Sara Andriesse.	Prÿntje.	Abraham Bradjor, Elizabeth Bradjor, s. h. v.

A° 1716.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
Dec: 2.	Johannes Túrk, Antje Kúŷpers.	Cornelús.	Theúnis Kúŷper, Elizabeth Kúŷper.
	Júrian Witvelt, Maria Tenyk.	Hendrik.	Victoor Bickers, Jústina Witvelt, s. h. v.
12.	Fredrik Willemse, Maria Waldrom.	Elizabeth.	Philippús Van Borsúm, Catharina Boele, Isaac^{s} h. v.
18.	Abraham Leffers, Sara Hooglant.	Leffert.	Pieter Leffers, Marretje Van Dŷk.
23.	Theúnis van Woert, Agnietje Vander Spiegel.	Elizabeth.	Rip Van Dam Jú^{r}, Marretje Vander Spiegel Wed.
	Abraham Van Gelder, Catlŷntje Post.	Abraham.	Ahasúerús Elsewarth, Maria V. Zelder, s. h. vroúw.
	Davidt Provoost Ju^{r}, Christina Pra.	Pieterpra.	Johannes Kerfbŷl, Marica Pra.
	Hazúel Mathŷse, Marŷtje Rŷke.	T'jatje.	Nicolaas Mathŷsse, Marŷtje Mathŷsse.
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Dec: 25.	Jan Boogert, Antje Peek.	Belitje.	Claas Bogert, Neeltje Van Schaick.
	Pieter Van Ranst, Sara Kierstede.	Lúkas.	Gerret Van Ranst, Maria Romme.
	Clevier Teller, Cornelia de Peister.	Margareta.	Isaac de Peŷster, Catharina Philips.
30.	Jan Nagel, Magdalena Dŷkman.	Jan.	Willem Waldrom, Johanna Nagel, s. h. v^{r}.
	Jacob Blom, Maŷke Bos.	Elizabeth.	Johannes Hardenbroeck, Saartje Hŷer.
A° 1717.			
Jan: 9.	Martinús Crigier, Margrietje Dalsen.	Catharina.	Johannes Banker, Marretje Vander Heúl.
	Barent de Freest, Catlŷntje Cerleŷ.	Sara.	Theophilús Pels, Sara de Freest.
	William Madex, Súsanna Bradjor.	William.	William Roseboom, Sara Bradejer.
13.	Jacob Coning, Ju^{r}, Maŷke Van Roen.	Maria.	Arie Coning, Marretje Coming.
	Francis Silvester, Ytje Bos.	Jenneke.	Gerret Hŷer, Jannetje Bos.
20.	Isaac Brat, Divertje Wessels.	Barent.	Wessel Wessels, Catharina Wessels.
27.	Jan Cannon, Marŷtje Legran.	Andries.	Cornelús Túrk, Aeltje Statom.
	Jan Harberding, Lea Cosaar.	Ahasúerús.	David Cosaar, Stŷntje Cosaar, s. h. v^{r}.
	Johannes Janse, Anna Lierse.	Johannes.	Cornelús de Peŷster, Catharina Janse.
30.	Johannes Hennejon, Margrietje Baleŷ.	Johannes.	Gerrardús Comfordt, Marŷtje Kool.

A° 1717.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUYGEN.
	Jan Van Beúren, Marytje Myer.	Cornelia. Elizabeth.	Cornelús Timmer, Cornelia Timmer, s. h. v. Johannes Myer, Maria Kierstede, Elizabeth Kierstede.
Feb: 6.	Jacob Broúwer, Pieternella Montange.	Abraham.	Johannes Montangie, Antje Pieters.
10.	Davidt Storm, Hester Sie.	Davidt.	Willem Hemmen, Hester Hemmen, s. h. v.
	Abraham Rússel, Maria Rússel.	Annatje.	Symon Krigier, Aaltje Pel.
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Feb: 13.	Cornelús Willemse, Magtel Willemse.	Antje oúd 9 Jaar.	Abraham Mesier, Antje Van Coúwenhove.
	Richard Gúderedge, Margrietje Vander Schúre.	Sara.	Salomon de Boog, Elizabeth Lyon.
	Thomas Robberds Jur, Geesje Liewis.	Jannetje.	Thomas Liewis, Madjerey Robberds.
17.	Anthony Liewis, Jannetje Marinús.	Barent.	Thomas Nobel, Tryentje Nobel, s. h. vr.
20.	Roelof Van Vleckere, Elizabeth Troútjea.	Elizabeth.	Gysbert Van Vleckere, Catherina Coútang.
	Anthony Ham, Elizabeth Meyer.	Elizabeth.	Johannes Myer, Elizabeth Van Gelder.
	Petrús Kip, Immetje Van Dyk.	Catharina.	Johannes Wanshaar, Cornelia Van Varick, h. v.- Van Pieter t Eyk.
Maert 0.	Willem Brestede, Christina Boúmans.	Willem.	Hendrikús Brestede, Antje Brestede.
1.	Nicolaas Somerendyk, Margrietje Heermans.	Annetje.	Theúnis Van Vegte, Antje Heermans.
6.	Hendrikús Kermer, Jaqúemyntje Raverteyn.	Antje.	Bartholomeús Schaats, Christina Schaats.
	Abraham Van Hoorn, Maria Provoost.	Margreta.	Hendrikús Vander Spiegel, Anneke Provoost, s. h. v.
10.	Willem Bennet, Annatje Pra.	Jacob.	Jacob Bennet, Neeltje Bennet, s. h. vr.
13.	John Ellen, Johanna Haldron.	Mattheús.	Cornelús Van Seysen, Catharina de Hart, s. h. v.
24.	Joseph Waldrom, Anna Woedert.	Jacobús.	Isaac Boele, Catharina Baele, s. h. vr.
27.	Gerret Van Laar, Jannetje Stredels.	Sara.	Adolphús Hardenbroek, Sara Hardenbroek, Wede.

A° 1717.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
31.	Abraham de Lanoÿ, Jannetje Rome.	Abraham.	Willem Romen, Se^{r}., Annetje Wessels.
	Theophilús Elsewarth, Johanna Hardenbroek.	Willem.	Willem Elsewarth, Annetje Hardenbroek.
April 3.	Loúrens Kinne, Catharina Davids.	Willemÿntje.	Johannes Van de Water, Baefje Sippe, s. h. v.
	Jan Men, Elizabeth Van Deúrse.	Catharina.	Johannes Van Deúrse, Sara Van Gelder.
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April 3.	James Renaúdet, Belitje Hooglant.	Jenneke.	Anthonÿ Bÿvank, Elizabeth Hooglant.
10.	Josaiah Ockdon, Trÿntje Vander Poel.	Catharina.	Jan Narbúreÿ, Ariaantje Ver Plank.
	Jacob Sàlomonse, Elizabeth Dee.	Willem.	Willem Pieterse, Sara Van Gene.
14.	Johannes Van Deúrse, Jannetje Marshal.	Pieter.	Jacobús Kwik, Jenneke Stevens.
	Alexander Fenix, Margrietje Comfert.	Anna. Marÿtje.	Mangel Janse, Anna Sÿnhuÿsvroúw. Abraham Van Vlek, Marritje Kierstede, h. v. v : Hans Kierstede.
21.	Jacobús Baÿard, Hillegond de Kaÿ.	Theúnis.	Abraham Wendel, Helena de Kaÿ, Wed^{e}.
	Jan Hÿer, Jannetje Stÿmets.	Catharina.	Gerret Hÿer, Marÿtje Hÿer.
	Johannes Mÿer, Sara de Freest.	Johannes.	Hendrikús de Freest Elsje Dúÿking.
Maÿ 12.	Willem Glovoer, Margrietje Blom.	Margrietje.	Daniel Blom, Hester Blom, Wed^{e}.
	Johannes Van Gelder, J^{r}, Neeltje Onkelbag.	Gelÿn.	James Bossie, Catharina Bossie, s. h. v.
	Anthonÿ de Mill, Maria Provoost.	Elizabeth.	Isaac Kip, S^{r}, Annetje Vanden Búrg.
15.	Anthonÿ Rútgers, Cornelia Roos.	Anthonÿ. Harmanús.	Gert Boos, Catharina Rútgers, Wed^{e}, Harmanús Rútgers, Catharina Rútgers, s. h. v^{r}.
19.	Aarnoút Schermerhoorn, Maria Beekman.	Aeltje.	Coll : Gerandús Beekman, Magdalena Beekman, s. h. v.
	Michiel Stevens, Reÿsetje Mol.	Johannes.	Nicolaas Mathÿse, Maria Mathÿse, s. h. v.
	Búrger Sipken, Maria Hibon.	Jan.	Jan Hibon, Debora Sipkens.
	Roberd Vesgate, Francÿntje Ral.	Elizabeth.	Mathew Forbor, Catharina Forber, s. h. v.

A° 1717.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
22.	Richard Candreÿ, Maria Robberson.	Johannes.	Hendrik Kool, Maria Rússel.
26.	Theophilús Pels, Elizabeth Gerretse.	Johannes.	Barent de Freest, Jaqúemÿntje Van Norden.
	Johannes de Freest, Catharina Raverteÿn.	Elizabeth.	Rip Van Dam, Ju^{r}, Maria de Freest, Ju^{r}.
[1387.]			
Maÿ 26.	Barent de Boog, Rachel Hoppe.	Annatje.	Salomon De Boog, Antje de Boog, s. h. v.
30.	Jacob Brat, Aefje Wessels.	Jacob.	Abraham Splinter, Geertje Wessels.
	Jan Van Voren Júdith Slot.	Thomas.	Johannes Elsewarth, Susanna Pamerton.
Júnÿ 2.	Gerret Schúÿler, Aegje de Groof.	Johanna Goúda.	Abraham Serdÿn, Pieter de Groof, Goúda Serdÿn, Janneke de Groof.
	Jhon Stoút, Abigael Bill.	Benjamin.	Harman Stoút, Maria Franse.
	Thomas Sickels, Jannetje Brevoort.	Annetje.	Abraham Van Deúrse, Se^{r}, Anna Sickels, sÿn h. v.
9.	Stephanús Boekenhove, Annatje Holst.	Annatje.	Isaac Van Hoek, Neeltje Pieterse, s. h. v.
15.	Jacob Goelet Ju^{r}, Catharina Boele.	Jannetje.	Jacob Boele, Jannetje Goelet.
	Davidt Kermer, Debora Berrie.	Elizabeth.	Samúel Berrie, Aefje Berrie, s. zúster.
19.	Isaac Kip, Ju^{r}, Anna Van Noorstrant.	Isaac.	Isaac Kip, Se^{r}, Saratje Kip, s : h^{s}. v^{r}.
	Poùwlús Hoppe, Marretje Qúackenbos.	Marÿtje.	Mathÿs Hoppe, Claasje Qúackenbos.
Júlÿ 3.	Charles Slead, Antje Van Vorst.	Charles.	Johannes Van Vorst, Saartje Tenyk.
	Thomas Poúwell, Jannetje Waldrom.	Marÿtje.	Pieter Stoútenbúrg, Neeltje Stoútenbúrg, s : moeder.
7.	Walter Hÿer, Annatje Blom.	Willem.	Fredrik Willemse, Saartje Hÿer.
14.	Pieter Ament, Elizabeth Van Thienhove.	Jannetje.	Cornelús Van Thienhove, Geertúrÿ Hibon.
	Gerret de Graw, Dorathe Hÿer.	Johannes.	Victoor Hÿer, Jannetje Hÿer.
	Jan Wilkes, Margrietje Doúw.	Margrietje.	Pieter Jacobse, Reÿmerig Appel.
17.	Cornelús Miserol, Jannetje Hooms.	Cornelús.	Samúel Kip, Elizabeth Hoones.
21.	Philip Schúÿler, Anna Elizabeth Staats.	Brant.	Oloff Schúÿler, Catharina Staats, Wed, Van Sa^{m} Staats.

A° 1717.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
	Davidt Cosaar, Stÿntje Joris.	Frans.	Jacob Goelet, Catharina Boele, s. h. v.
[388.]			
Júlÿ 21.	Willem Waldrom, Johanna Nagel.	Debora.	Samúel Waldrom, Debora Nagel.
28.	Jan Valentÿn, Marÿtje Van Galen.	Jacobús.	Jan Willekes, Margrietje Doúw.
	Cornelús Túrk, Elizabeth Van Schaik.	Hendrik.	Johannes de Graaf, Antje Túrk.
31.	Samson Benson, Jr, Marÿtje Boke.	Tanneke.	Hendrikús Bensen, Tanneke Boke, Jur.
	Michiel Vaúghton, Catharina Donnelson.	Johannes.	Steve Richard, Súsanna de Kleÿn.
Aúg: 4.	Nathan Dalÿ, Saartje Húÿsman.	Abraham.	Henrÿ Kool, Magdalena Vandervoort.
7.	Willem Vredenbúrg, Cantharina Schot.	Jannetje.	Pieter Van Velse, Jannetje Jooste.
11.	Willem Thiele, Sara de Púw.	Johannes.	Jan de Lamontangne, Elizabeth Lamontagne.
14.	Christiaan Hartman, Sara Transan.	Sara.	Johannes Poúwelse, Elizabeth Trembú.
18.	Hendrik Shedwel, Catharina Bras.	Margrietje.	Hendrik Bras, Gerret Bras, Metje Bras.
	Gererdús Comford, Catharina Hennejon.	Catharina.	Jacobus Boke, Jannetje Herres.
21.	Charles Philips, Marÿtje ten Broek.	Hendrik.	Sÿmon Brestede, Trÿntje Forman.
30.	Hendrik Kúÿler, Maria Jacobz.	Jacobús.	John Lamontagne, Helena Coeper.
	Mathew Low, Elizabeth Blom.	Elizabeth.	Daniel Blom, Joost Lÿnse, Hester Blom.
Sept: 1.	Hendrik Franse, Anna Maria Sipkens.	Elsje.	Johannes Van de Water, Maria Leanerd.
15.	John Hickford, Maria Vander Clÿf.	Geeselina.	Andries Hardenbroek, Margrietje Vander Clÿf.
	Benjamin Qúackenbos, Claasje Webbers.	Reÿnier.	Jan Langedÿk, Antje Graaf.
18.	Hendrik Vonk, Catharina Hegeman.	Johannes.	Barent Strÿker, Elizabeth Hegeman.
22.	Hans Rúdolph Herly, Barbara Reetly.	Anna Elizabeth.	Bartel Miller, Anna Margriet Lince.
25.	Anthonÿ Tivannÿ, Marÿtje Hibon.	Johannes.	Barent Hibon, Sara Hibon, s. hs. vr.
[389.]			
Sept: 29.	Wessel Wesselse, Rachel Van Imbúrg.	Loúwerens.	Loúwerens Wessels, Aaltje Wessels.

A° 1717.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
Oct: 2.	Hendrik Brevoort, Jaqúemÿntje Boke.	Jacob.	Elias Brevoort, Catharina Bensen.
6.	Davidt de Voor, Jannetje Montanje.	Davidt.	Johannes de Voor, Rebecka Montanje.
	Anthonÿ Bÿvank, Teúntje Laningh.	Maria.	Anthonÿ Kip, Helena Provoost.
	Hendrikús Coerte, Elizabeth de Riemer.	Hendrikús.	Thomas Comberling, Aaltje de Riemer.
9.	Robberd Koker, Anna Chúrcher,	William.	Hendrik Bras, Súsanna Playÿ.
	Evert Aartse, Wÿntje Devoe.	Abraham.	Nicolaas Devoe, Catharina Devoe.
	Andries Brestede, Debora Wessels.	Annatje.	Johannes Brestede, Antje Wessels.
13.	Johannes Hooglant, Juʳ, Catharina Goederús.	Anneke.	Johannes Hooglant, Sʳ, Annatje Hooglant, Wed: Van Andries Hooglant.
	Jacobús Rosevelt, Catharina Hardenbroek.	Nicolaas.	Nicolaas Rosevelt, Hilletje Rosevelt, s: h: vʳ.
	Frans Garbrantz, Elizabeth Wessels.	Diewertje.	Cornelús Fleming, Annetje Romen.
16.	Samúel Shahaan, Meeltje Coÿsn.	Samúel.	Thomas Thomasse, Matje Gollaar, h. v. van, Jan Van Dÿk.
23.	Jan Anderson, Júdith Woútorse.	Júdith.	Nathaniel Broúwn, Elizabeth Broúwn.
	Pieter Coúsje, Abigael de Púe.	Sara.	Willem Thiel, Sara de Púe.
	Anthonÿ Caar, Annetje Húÿke.	Catharina.	Willem Van Dúÿn, Jaqúemÿntje Van Dúÿn.
30.	Thomas Nobel, Catharina Marinús.	Thomas.	Poúwlús Richard, Neeltje Tol.
	Johannes Bant, Willemÿntje Philips.	Elizabeth.	Filip Van Cortlant, Elizabeth de Peÿster.
	Abraham Wendel, Catharina de Keÿ.	Theúnis.	John de Keÿ, Helena de Keÿ.
	Charles Leroúx, Catharina Beekman.	Bartholomeúw.	John Leroúx, Geertrúy Leroúx.
[390.]			
Octo: 30.	Elÿse Bird, Catharina Ringo.	Jacobús. „	Willem Van de Water, Aefje Ringo, s: hˢ. vʳ.
	David Mandeviel, Jannetje Woertendÿk.	Davidt.	Elias Elles, Jenneke Peers, s: h: vʳ.

A° 1717.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
	Johannes Aartse, Maria Mershal.	Maria.	Johannes Van Deúrse, Jannetje Van Deúrse, s : h : v.
Nov: 6.	Anthonÿ White, Anna Staats.	Anthonÿ.	Isaac Goúverneúr, Catharina Staats, Wed : Van Sameúl Staats.
10.	Ewoút Ewoútse, Sara Tieboút.	Maria.	Theúnis Tieboút, Elizabeth Ewoútse.
	Jacob Hassing, Cornelia Dÿkman.	Gerret.	Gerret Hassing, Elizabeth Mesier.
17.	Johannes Van Coúwenhove, Rachel Bensen.	Elizabeth.	Pieter Van Coúwenhove, Trÿntje Van Coúwenhove.
24.	Karste Búrger, Sara Waldron.	Harmanús.	Fredrik Willemse, Cornelia de Freest.
	Johannes Elseworth, Sara Blakwell.	Maria.	Ahasúerús Elseworth, Maria Elseworth.
29.	Jeames Lee, Jústina Witvelt.	Catharina.	Albartús Coenradús Bosch. Maria Bosch, s. h. v.
	Arie Koning, Rachel Peek.	Johanna.	Abraham Koning, Súsanna Koning.
	Cornelús Van Tienhove, Geertrúÿ Hibon.	Sara.	Barent Hibon, Sara Hibon, s : h : v[r].

SOME REMARKS ON THE ARMS OF LIVINGSTON OF NEW YORK.

By Brockholst Livingston.

In the interesting review of Mr. Vermont's *America Heraldica*, printed in the January number of the Record, I notice that the arms of Livingston as given in that work are not considered satisfactory, and I can fully endorse the reviewer's remarks as to the *second* quarter, if it is the one commonly borne by most of the New York Livingstons. Mr. Vermont, however, can hardly be blamed for perpetuating an error which has been in existence for close on two centuries, and which has been regarded, by successive generations of that family, as part of their coat-of-arms without question.

The origin of the quarter complained of appears to have been as follows: In the year 1698, Robert Livingston, the first Lord of the Manor of Livingston, wrote to his brother William, then residing in Edinburgh, to procure for him the necessary papers to prove that he was a native of Scotland, so as to be in a position to refute the charge of alienism brought against him by his political opponents in New York on account of his Dutch training, owing to his having spent his early years at Rotterdam with his father, the Rev. John Livingston. The result of his brother's

inquiries are contained in a letter, dated "Edinburgh, 13th December, 1698," which is too long to print here, but is given in full in Sedgwick's *Memoirs of William Livingston*, pages 32 *et seq.* This letter contains several errors, genealogical as well as heraldic. It is only the latter, however, that need be commented on here. The following is the blazon of the arms as given in this letter. "Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Argent, three gilliflowers Gules, slipped proper within a double tressure double flory, the name of Livingston; 2nd, quartered first and last Gules, a chifron Argent, a rose between two lyons counter-rampant of the field; 2nd and 3d, Argent, three martlets Gules, the name of Hepburn of Waughteron; 3d quarter Sable, a bend between six billets Or, the name of Callendar."

The second quarter, said to be the arms of "Hepburn of Waughteron" (Waughton) apparently was wrongfully quartered with those of Livingston and Callendar by the person who supplied Mr. William Livingston with the blazon of his family arms, under the belief that his (William's) great-great-grandfather, whose Christian name has not yet been discovered, though called Robert in this letter, had married a daughter of this family.* Of this marriage there is no proof, and even if it had taken place, there is no reason why this particular quarter should have been added, when his ancestors had contracted alliances with Scottish families even nobler than that of the House of Bothwell! It is strange, however, that neither of the brothers knew their correct coat-of-arms; for seals are still in existence, bearing the arms of their father, the well-known Covenanting minister, the Rev. John Livingston of Ancrum, who was banished to Holland for non-conformity, in 1662,† and who died in exile

* The only marriage that I know of between a Livington and a Hepburn is that of William, third (not fourth as stated in the Scottish *Peerages* of Douglas) Lord Livingston, to Agnes Hepburn, said to have been a daughter of Adam, second Lord Hailes, ancestor of the notorious James, Earl of Bothwell, but who appears to have been, in fact, that daughter of Alexander Hepburn of Whitsome, whose father was a younger brother of Patrick, First Lord Hailes. This Lord Livingston, however, cannot be identified with the so-called Robert, mentioned above, who is said to have fallen at Pinkiefield, which battle was fought over thirty years after the death of William, third Lord Livingston.

In reading over again the letter of William Livingston of Edinburgh to his brother Robert, of New York, I find I have misread the passage, owing to its obscurity, relating to the Hepburn marriage; for the writer evidently intends to convey the meaning that "William, the fourth [third] Lord Livingston," was married to the daughter of Sir Patrick Hepburn, of Waughteron [?], while I, at first, thought his presumed son Robert was the person alluded to. This, however, only strengthens my argument against the augmentation of the family arms by the addition of the second [Hepburn] quarter; for there is no reason to suppose that Agnes Hepburn, the wife of William, third Lord Livingston, was an heiress; while the *known issue* of this marriage, Alexander, fourth Lord Livingston, never dreamt of quartering his mother's arms with those of his father. Though the *peerages* do not mention the fact, I have discovered, during my researches into my family history, that Lady Livingston, née Hepburn, about the year 1513, obtained from the ecclesiastical court of St. Andrews a decree of divorce against her husband on account of "dictus dominus Willelmus quandam mulierem nuncupatam Mariotam Tabzoure carnaliter cognovit et prolem ex eadem procreavit." Vide *Liber Officialis Sancti Andree.* MS. in H. M. Register House, Edinburgh. E. B. L.

† Why Mr. Schuyler in his interesting work, *Colonial New York*, should say, that the Rev. John Livingston "had found it expedient to seek asylum in Holland, not because of his religion, but for political reasons" (*vide* vol. 1, page 243), I know not, for it is a matter of history that he was *banished* by order of the Scottish Privy Council for non-conformity in matters of religion.

at Rotterdam, in 1672; and of their grandfather, the Rev. William Livingston of Monyabroch (Kilsyth). Descriptions of both these seals are to be found in Mr. Henry Laing's valuable catalogues of Scottish seals, which contain also descriptions of numerous others of the various branches of the Scottish Livingstons.*

That of William Livingston, rector of Monyabroch, No. 653 in this *Supplemental Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Scottish Seals* is quarterly: Livingston and Callendar; first and fourth, three cinquefoils within a single [? double] † tressure, fleury and counterfleury, for Livingston; second and third, a bend between six billets, for Callendar. Foliage at the top and sides of the shield. The legend round the seal reads "S. M. Guli, Livingstown Rec. De Monb." The seal from which Mr. Laing obtained his cast is attached to a charter dated A.D. 1609.

The seal of his son, the Rev. John Livingston (No. 649 in same catalogue), bears the same arms quarterly but with the double tressure engraved correctly, and is taken from a vignette attached to a letter to the Earl of Lothian, dated 29th July, 1648. Above the shield on this latter seal there are four Hebrew characters, supposed to stand for "Ebenezer."

The above seals are sufficient proof that the owners were cadets of the House of Callendar, and thus nearly related to the old Lord Livingston of Callendar whose armorial bearings they bore.‡ These arms are therefore the proper ones to be borne by the descendants of Robert Livingston of New York, and not those as given by Mr. Vermont. It may be worth mentioning that in all the old seals I have examined cinquefoils are used, not gillyflowers, which latter appear only to have been substituted, in some cases, by later heralds. In Sir David Lyndsay's beautiful heraldic manuscript, executed in 1542, the arms of "Levyngstown, Lord of Callendar," are drawn correctly as, First and Fourth, Argent, Three Cinquefoils, Gules, with a double tressure, fleury and counterfleury, Vert, for Livingston; Second and Third, Sable, a bend between six billets, Or, for Callendar; but in an older MS., the work of a French herald—*The Armoriæ de Berry*—now in the possession of the Bibliothèque Nationale de France at Paris,§ there are some curious variations on the above, probably due to the author's ignorance of Scottish heraldry, namely: the tressure in the Livingston quarter is azure instead of vert, while the billets in the Callendar quarter are placed in a band across the shield, three deep, sable, or and sable alternately.

Before closing these remarks, it may be as well to devote a few lines to

* I have sulphur casts of several of these seals before me while I am writing these remarks.

† Probably the single *tressure* in this shield was caused through a blunder on the part of the engraver.

‡ The pedigree, as given in the MS. copy of the Rev. John Livingston's *Autobiography* in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, is as follows: "My father was Mr. William Livingston first minister at Monyabroch, where he entered in the year 1600, and thereafter was transported about the year 1614 to be minister at Lanark, where he died in the year 1641 being 65 years old; his father was Mr. Alexander Livingston, minister also at Monyabroch, who was in near relation to the house of Callendar, his father who was killed, Pinkiefield, Anno 1547, being a son of the Lord Livingston, which house thereafter was dignified to be Earles of Livingston," etc.

§ A fac-simile of this MS. is given in Stoddart's *Scottish Arms*. The original was executed between the years 1450 and 1455.

the family crest, which, unlike the quartered arms of Livingston and Callendar, which are the same to-day as they were blazoned over five centuries ago * on the shields of their knightly owners, has gone through a Darwinian system of evolution before appearing in its present form—the well-known demi-savage wreathed round the head and middle, with laurel leaves, holding in his dexter hand a club erect, and in his sinister a serpent entwined round the arm. The earliest Livingston seals, unfortunately, only give the shield without the crest, which first appears above the arms of Sir James Livingston of Callendar, Captain of Stirling Castle, in the reign of James II., eldest son of the celebrated Sir Alexander Livingston of Callendar, "Governor of the King's Person" during that monarch's minority. The crest on this seal, which is beautifully engraved, and attached to a deed dated in the year 1445, is on a helmet, two serpents nowed, namely, twisted. This crest was also borne by other branches of the Livingston family, such as Ililoyth, etc. ; these two snakes appear on the seals of the Lords of Callendar—the above Sir James Livingston was made a "Lord of Parliament" by James III., previous to the year 1458—until as late as the middle of the sixteenth century, when they disappeared in that form from the family arms. The last seal in Laing's collections bearing this crest is that of William, fifth Lord Livingston, the firm adherent of Mary Queen of Scots, where it differs slightly from the one mentioned above, being "two demi-snakes embowed ;" vide *Descriptive Catalogue*, No. 539, date A.D. 1556. Thirty-six years later this same nobleman had adopted as his crest "a demi-savage, holding with both hands a club sinister bendwise in front ;" vide *Supplemental Catalogue*, No. 651. When the present form of crest was first adopted I know not, but it only needed a slight alteration in the holding of the club, and the retention of one of the original snakes, to complete the evolution. The two savage supporters first make their appearance on the seal of James, second Lord Livingston, A.D. 1499, and these probably led to the adoption of the demi-savage as a crest in lieu of the two snakes.

The American Livingstons have, in many instances, given up the familiar savage for either a "ship in distress," as adopted by the first Lord of the Manor in commemoration of his escape from shipwreck when on a voyage to England in 1694, when he also changed the motto from the familiar *Si Je Puis* to *Spero Meliora ;* or a "ship under full sail," as so altered by his grandson, William Livingston, first Governor of the State of New Jersey, who also changed the motto into *Aut Mors aut Vita Decora.* When the latter was first elected in August, 1776, to fill the responsible post of governor under the new Constitution of the State of New Jersey, there had been no time to obtain a State seal, therefore "it was resolved that the seal of arms of his Excellency, William Livingston, should be deemed, taken and used as the great seal of the State until another could be procured." † A strange, and perhaps unique, vicissitude

* Sir William Livingston, first of the house of Callendar, had these lands granted him by King David II., circa 1350, which had been forfeited by the former owner, who had espoused the cause of Baliol. Livingston, to secure his title still further, married the only daughter and heiress of Sir Patrick de Callendar, and hence the adoption of the Callendar quarter.

† Elmer's *Reminiscences of New Jersey*, p. 63.

in the history of heraldry that the arms of a private individual should be used for those of a free and independent commonwealth !

The origin of the old family motto—*Si Je Puis*—I have been unable to trace. It was, however, used by the chiefs of the House of Livingston, the attainted Earls of Linlithgow, as well as by another titled branch of the family, that of the Earls of Newburgh, which title has within recent years passed into the family of an Italian prince ! I trust that I have been successful, though a novice to the science of heraldry, in proving that the correct arms of the New York Livingstons are the quartered arms of Livingston and Callendar only, without the objectionable *second* quarter complained of by the reviewer of *America Heraldica ;* and surely it ought to be a matter of pride to the members of this family on the other side of the Atlantic, that their right to bear arms that date back to the middle of the fourteenth century and have figured in the history of Scotland is so unquestionable !

E. Brockholst Livingston,
F. S. A. Scotland.

London, England, 15 *Jan.*, 1887.

GENEALOGICAL SKETCH OF THE FAMILY OF ENOCH CROSBY.

By Mr. William S. Pelletreau.

Between the years 1740 and 1755 quite an extensive colony of families from Cape Cod settled in the eastern part of what is now Putnam County, N. Y. Among these settlers was Thomas Crosby, who came from Barnstable County, Mass., in 1753, and settled on a farm in the present village of Carmel. The Drew Female Seminary and the old Gilead Burying-Ground are on this farm. The fact that the father of Enoch Crosby "from a state of comparative affluence became suddenly reduced to poverty"* may be thus explained. Many of the first settlers took up farms under title from the Indians, and did not recognize the claims of the Philipse family, who were the owners of the patent granted to Adolph Philipse in 1697. Such settlers were afterward ejected from their farms, and Thomas Crosby was probably one of them. In 1766 this same farm was granted by a perpetual lease by Frederick Philipse to James Dickerson, and it is described as "formerly in possession of Thomas Crosby." Mr. Crosby was living here in 1756 when Rev. Ebenezer Knibloe was ordained minister of the "West Society of Phillips," and Mr. Knibloe made his home at his house.

The date of Thomas Crosby's death is unknown. A tombstone in the

* See the *Spy Unmasked*, by Capt. Barnum, in which the adventures of Enoch Crosby are narrated as taken from his own lips. This work has within the past year (1886) been republished by the editor of the *Fishkill Spy*, first in that paper, subsequently in pamphlet form.

old Gilead burying-ground records the decease of "Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Crosby, Aug. 6, 1801, aged 92 years."

Thomas Crosby was the father of four children.

I. Benjamin, born at Cape Cod in 1744. He had wife, Rachel (born 1748 and died July 22, 1797); their children were Rachel, Sarah, Benjamin (all of whom died young); Hannah, who was the first wife of Dr. Robert Weeks, of Carmel, and died July 18, 1795, aged 29; Edward, a lawyer of Norfolk, Conn., and Enos, a physician, who went South. Benjamin Crosby, the father of this family, lived on a farm in West Somers, at what is now known as Baldwin Place, on the New York and Northern Railroad. He died July 22, 1797, and was buried with other members of his family, in the cemetery by the Presbyterian Church at Red Mills, in the town of Carmel.

II. Thomas, who moved to Delaware County, N. Y. He had a large family, the last survivor of which was Benjamin Crosby, of Greene County. There are many descendants of this family on the west shore of Hudson's river.

III. Elizabeth, who married Capt. Solomon Hopkins. It was at her house that her brother, Enoch Crosby, the "spy," was attacked by Tories and nearly killed. She died Jan. 6, 1804, aged 69, and rests with her husband in the old Gilead burying-ground in Carmel.

IV. Enoch, the original of "Harvey Birch," the hero of Cooper's *Spy*, and the story of whose adventures has been read with eagerness by thousands. He was born in Barnstable County, Mass., in 1750, and came with his father to the present town of Carmel in 1753. He married (1) Sarah Kniffin, widow of Ephraim Nickerson (born Jan. 14, 1755, married 1785, died Sept. 11, 1811). Their children were:

1. Betsy, born March 5, 1786, died Oct. 15, 1806; 2. Sarah, born Oct. 22, 1787, died July 28, 1880; 3. Lewis, born April 24, 1790, died April 3, 1836; 4. Rebecca, born March 25, 1793, died March 17, 1813; 5. Enoch, jr., March 14, 1796, died Feb. 7, 1836; 6. Hannah, wife of Philips Rundell, born Oct. 10, 1799, died, April 16, 1871.

After the decease of his first wife, Enoch Crosby married (2) Margaret, widow of Col. Benjamin Green. She died March 22, 1825, aged 64 years, 3 months, 20 days, and was buried by the side of her first husband, in the cemetery by the Methodist Church in Somers.* The tombstone of Enoch Crosby in the Gilead burying-ground bears this inscription:

"In memory of | Enoch Crosby | who died | June 26 1835 | aged 85 years | 5 months and 21 days." All of his family except Enoch, jr., have their last resting places near his own.

The home of Enoch Crosby was a farm in the town of Southeast, in Putnam County, N. Y., and is on the west side of the Croton reservoir by the Tilly Foster iron mine. He left it to his eldest son, Lewis Crosby, whose heirs sold it to Reuben Kirkham, the present owner. The old house was torn down and the present mansion stands on the site of the dwelling of "Harvey Birch."

Lewis Crosby married Cornelia, daughter of Joseph Crane, and sister of Judge Azor B. Crane, of Carmel. Their children were, Dr. Edward Crosby, now living at Mount Vernon, Westchester County; Joseph,

* Bolton's *Hist. Westchester Co., N. Y.*

who died in 1869, aged 54 ; Ira, now living in Florida ; Benjamin, who lived in New Canaan, Conn., died in March, 1886, and rests in Raymond Cemetery, Carmel ; Charles, deceased ; Henry, now living at Jefferson Valley, Westchester County ; and Zilla, who died in 1863, aged 46.

The only one of these who have offspring living is Henry Crosby, who has a son Eugene and other children.

Enoch Crosby, jr., lived near Sing Sing. For many years he ran a line of stages from New York to Albany, well known in former times as the "Red Bird" line. He married Calista, daughter of Hackaliah Bailey (who owned the first elephant in the United States). She was born Dec. 31, 1791, married Nov. 30, 1819, died Nov. 21, 1879. Their children were: 1. Mary, born Sept. 15, 1820, died Oct. 1, 1836; 2. Stephen, born Oct. 22, 1824; he lived on the farm near Sing Sing, and was killed by the fall of the limb of a tree June 11, 1878. He married, August 25, 1847, Araminta Tompkins (born March 28, 1825, died June 18, 1875), and had three children: Mary A., wife of Theodore Mellows, of Sing Sing; Fannie (deceased); and James B., born March 17, 1855, who married Florence McDermott, Sept. 24, 1878, and has children, James B., jr., Frank M., and Florence.

It is well known that Cooper never knew Enoch Crosby. The facts which were the foundation of his famous novel were learned from John Jay, who did not disclose the name of the actor, probably from the fact that the animosities of the Revolution were not then wholly extinguished; but that Crosby was the hero, admits of no doubt. While acting as a spy under the direction of the Committee of Safety, it was their policy to have him taken prisoner, with the Tories whose capture he had planned, and then to connive at his escape. The following letter, lately discovered, with other Revolutionary papers, at Kingston, tells its own story :

"Dear Sir. I had almost forgot to give you directions to give our friend an opportunity to escape. Upon our plan you will take him prisoner with this partie you are now watching for. His name is Enoch Crosby, *alias* John Brown. I could wish that he may escape before you bring him two miles on your way to the Committee. You will be pleased to advise with Messrs. Cornwell and Captain Clark on this subject and form such plan of conduct as your wisdom may direct, but by no means neglect this friend of ours.

"I am, sir, your humble servant,

"Nathaniel Sackett.

"Fishkill, *Jan.* 7, 1777.

"To Capt. Gaasbeck, from Nathaniel Sackett, Member of Convention."

Mr. Charles Estabrook, of Newburgh, N. Y., desires information about the branch of the family of Sands which moved from Long Island to Pennsylvania, in 1736. John, son of James and Mary Sands, born in 1710, went with his brother Abijah to Pennsylvania in that year. The former married Catherine ——, and had issue, Samuel, John, James, Joseph, Daniel, Othneil, Mary, and Elizabeth. The latter married —— Waring and had two children. What is especially wanted is the full names of the wives, and the dates of the births of the children and their descendants.

OBITUARY.

Andrew Kirkpatrick Cogswell, of New Brunswick, N. J., died on Sunday, February 13, after an illness of several months, at the age of forty-seven years. He was the only son of the late Rev. Dr. Cogswell by his intermarriage with a daughter of Chief Justice Kirkpatrick. He was born at East Windsor, Conn., May 25, 1839. He was a graduate of Rutgers College in 1860, and of the Law School of Columbia College. He was admitted to the bar in New York and New Jersey, and practised his profession with success and reputation. Mr. Cogswell was twice married. His first wife was Mary, daughter of John C. Van Renssalaer, and his second, Virginia, daughter of the Hon. J. H. C. Latrobe, of Baltimore. He leaves two sons surviving him, one by each marriage. Mr. Cogswell was appointed in 1879, by Governor McClellan, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Middlesex County, N. J., a position which had been at one time held by his great-grandfather, Col. John Bayard. He retired in 1885.

Judge Cogswell was descended, on his father's side, from John Cogswell, who settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1635; and, on his mother's, from Madam Bayard, the sister of Governor Stuyvesant, who landed in New York in 1647. He was the only brother of Mrs. James Grant Wilson, of this city.

Funeral services were held at his house in Bayard Street on Tuesday, February 15, by the Rev. Drs. Campbell and Doolittle, the latter of whom had been his classmate in college. The remains were laid in the family vault in the New Brunswick Cemetery.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.—A regular meeting of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society was held on Friday evening, December 24, 1886, President Wilson in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and the list of recent accessions to the library reported. On motion of Dr. Holcomb, seconded by Dr. Eliot, the President and Secretary were instructed to write a letter of condolence to the New England Historic-Genealogical Society on the death of its President, Marshall Pinckney Wilder.

Dr. Holcomb exhibited a framed genealogical tablet of the Bush family, done in pen and ink by Dr. John Bush in 1813; Mr. Moore gave a very interesting account of some early American almanacs; and Dr. Purple showed the Society a curious old book, bound by George Fox and Peter Easton, containing a collection of Quaker tracts. On motion, the Society adjourned.

The annual meeting of the Society was held on Friday evening, January 14, 1887. After the routine business, the report of the Committee on Biographical Bibliography and the election to membership of Dr. Raymond V. R. Schramm, Capt. Daniel Appleton, and Mr. William W. Appleton, the Society proceeded to the election of three trustees to serve for the ensuing three years in place of those whose terms had expired. The balloting resulted in the choice of Mr. Charles B. Moore, Mr. Samuel Burhans, Jr., and Mr. Edmund Abdy Hurry. Gen. James Grant Wilson then delivered an address on "Richard Henry Dana." After some remarks by Mr. E. F. De Lancey and Mr. Charles B. Moore, the Society adjourned.

A regular meeting of the Society was held Friday evening, January 28, 1887, Vice-President Eliot in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The Librarian reported the list of recent accessions. Mr. Morey Hale Barton then read a paper entitled "The Crusaders." It was an exceedingly scholarly and instructive essay, and was listened to with the closest attention. At its conclusion a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Barton, and a copy of his paper was requested for publication in the Record. On motion, the Society adjourned.

At the regular meeting held Friday evening, February 11, 1887, the usual routine business was transacted.

Mr. C. W. Opdyke, 20 Nassau Street, New York, proposes publishing in a few

months a Genealogy of the Descendants of Gysbert Opdyck, including all the Opdykes and Updikes in the United States, with autotypes of the old family wills and homesteads in Rhode Island and New Jersey. By researches at Wesel he has traced back the family there to 1323, and possibly to 1170.

John De Witt married Ann Harris (or Herris) at New York, November 24, 1744. Their children were Catharine, Johannes, William, Gertruyd, and Ann. His will, dated July 14, 1781, and proved August 9, 1781, speaks of him as "late of New York Island, but now of Poughkeepsie Precinct, Dutchess County, Farmer."

Where was this John De Witt born, and what were the names of his father and mother?

T. G. E.

Old New Amsterdam and New York history records three persons of the name of Thomas Willett. The earliest appears in the mention of "the widow of Thomas Willett, in 1647," of whom we have met with no other notice. The second records the purchase of some lots on the river front, belonging to Thomas Willett, by Thomas Hall, in 1649. This one was, undoubtedly, the first English Mayor of New York, a former merchant and much honored citizen of Plymouth colony in New England, who early had property in this city. In 1664, he was, when residing there, strongly recommended to Governor Richard Nicolls for the Mayoralty of New York after its capitulation to the English, as "a very worthy gentleman, and better acquainted with the Dutch language, manners, and usages, than any other man in the country." Hence, and also to conciliate the Dutch inhabitants of New York, Captain Willett was appointed to the office, viz., in 1665, and served two years, being succeeded by Captain Lavalle. He had important official commissions thereafter here, until his return to New Plymouth, where he died in 1674. His tombstone, and that of his wife, are still to be seen, in an obscure burying-ground in the town of East Providence, R. I., with the inscriptions quite legible, yet the stones are beginning to crumble. Should not New York place a suitable monument over his dust?

The third person of this name in our annals is spoken of as one of the Council of Governor Slaughter in 1689–91. And he was doubtless a son of Mayor Thomas Willett, for he left sons and daughters. But Mayor Thomas Willett was not the ancestor of Colonel Marinus Willett of the Revolution and also a Mayor of New York early in the present century, as stated by Mr. Brodhead in his "History," and by Miss Booth in hers. See the "Memoirs" of Colonel Marinus Willett, by his son, published in this city in 1831, and dedicated to General Lafayette. He died in 1830, and was buried with military honors from Trinity Church. The writer can remember the impressive pageant.

Possibly some reader of this Magazine may be able to discover something additional concerning the said Thomas Willett, who married a Dutch lady in this city.

W. H.

General Lucas Van Beverhoudt, with his family, consisting of his wife, several daughters, and a number of black servants, removed, in the year 1777, from their residence in St. Thomas, W. I., and took possession of a large estate in Morris County, N. J., which had been previously purchased for them by Mr. Abraham Lott, of the city of New York. It consisted of three thousand acres, in the town of Parsippany, and the purchase was effected by the sale of a property of Mrs. Beverhoudt's in the island of St. Croix, valued at £33,000 sterling, inherited from her first husband, Christian Suhm, a former governor-general of the Danish West India Islands. General Van Beverhoudt named their new home "Beverwyck," after his ancestral estate in Holland, of which country he was a native. His wife was a great-granddaughter of Thomas Roux, a wealthy citizen of France, and a pious Huguenot, who was barbarously murdered, in the persecution of the Protestants, succeeding the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in that kingdom in 1685. Before his death, however, he contrived to send to the island of St. Thomas, in charge of a female domestic, his little daughter, with some gold concealed about their persons.

In the same vessel sailed a young Protestant gentleman named Pierre La Salle, under similar circumstances, who subsequently became her husband, and who, having been well educated, soon received a lucrative appointment under the Danish Government. They had an only daughter, who married Jean Malleville, a Frenchman, also of Huguenot descent, whose daughter Maria married Governor Suhm, of the Danish West India islands, at the age of fifteen. Of her two sisters, Anna married John Wood, of St. Thomas, and Elizabeth Mr. Lilienschoeld, of Copenhagen, chamberlain of the king. The latter was once in this country with Lisa Von L., probably her

daughter, and rented Beverwyck for a year. In 1786, Maria Suhm married the Rev. John Wheelock, second President of Dartmouth College, who had heard her praises and wrote for permission to come and pay his respects to the general and his family. "He came, he saw, and was conquered." She was in her garden dress when he was announced, but forthwith went to meet him, saying: "If he marries me, he will often see me looking in this way." They had one child, Maria Malleville, born February 3, 1788, who married Rev. William Allen, D.D., President of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine. Their daughter Elizabeth married the late eminent Professor Henry B. Smith, of the New York Union Theological Seminary. Maria Suhm had two elder married sisters, Mrs. Rogiers, of St. Croix, whose daughter Madlana married Von Vleardon, of St. Thomas, and Mrs. De Witt, of the West Indies, one of whose daughters, Mrs. Ross, once lived in Morrisania, N. Y., and another, Mrs. Le Breathway, in Baltimore. Governor Suhm died at St. Thomas, September 10, 1759, leaving his wife a widow at the age of twenty-three. Her brother, General Thomas Malleville, previously in the service of the Danish Government, succeeded him as governor-general of its West Indian possessions, which office he held for twenty-five years, when, in 1799, his death occurred. General Van Beverhoudt died at Beverwyck, November 26, 1796, and his wife in July, 1798. Mr. Abraham Lott, grandfather of Miss Julia Sands, at the invitation of General Van Beverhoudt, also came to live with them at Beverwyck, when they began its occupation, as being a safer residence than New York.

One of the general's two daughters was at school in New York, living in Mr. Lott's family; afterward at Bethlehem. She died unmarried at Beverwyck in 1790. Her sister, Adriana, married Tobias Boudinot, a nephew of Colonel Elias Boudinot, of the Revolution, one of the Presidents of the Continental Congress. He was the occupant of the "Beverwyck farm" for several years after his father-in-law's decease. Mrs. Boudinot survived him long after, and resided with their children in the old mansion. The homestead and most of her other property was left to her by her father. It then comprised seven hundred and fifty-one acres, but was much encumbered and a part was sold at auction. Mrs. Boudinot and her heirs retained the property until within a score of years, when it was sold to Mr. Condict, its present owner.

Mrs. Boudinot is not reported handsome, but as showing in her manners, attitudes, and conversation the elegant training of a lady of the olden times. She once told one of her family friends, when visiting at Beverwyck, that in her childhood "they lived in great splendor for the times." Her father imported his coach and coachman from England. The carriage, lined with white satin, was the handsomest in the country. He drove four-in-hand, and had twelve carriage horses—four English, four Danish, and four Arabian, their tails tied up with bows of broad white watered ribbon. One of the servants said that a whole bushel basketful of old silver was melted down to plate the harness. During the Revolutionary War, while General Washington's headquarters were at Morristown, near by, "Lady Washington" was a guest of the Beverwyck family for six weeks, as also, once, Mrs. General Knox and General Lafayette. It seems that before the death of General Van Beverhoudt there was a reverse of fortune. Probably the expense of such an establishment outran his resources. We hear of diamonds to the amount of $20,000 being sent to England for sale. He was very large in person, and it is an anecdote received by our informant from Miss Julia Sands, a granddaughter of Abraham Lott, that once, in a fall of snow of unusual depth, General Van B.'s carriage was stuck in a snowdrift and General Washington sent men to shovel him out.

The large house, where so many distinguished guests were entertained, was burned a long time ago. The more modern one, in its place, is also spacious, well built, and commands wide views of a pleasant country. On the lawn in front still stands a time-battered oak, under which (according to the diary of General Van Beverhoudt, unfortunately destroyed) Washington, with his staff, dined one Sunday.

Some other genealogical particulars are as follows: Mrs. De Witt, Mrs. Beverhoudt's sister, had a granddaughter, Mrs. Ross, who lived in Morrisania, N. Y.; and another, who married Mr. Le Breathway, of Baltimore. Mrs. Boudinot left three daughters, of whom Eliza married George Bibby; Susan, Colonel Amos Breasher, of Hanover, N. H.; and Anne, William Bibby, of Paterson, N. J. Mrs. Beverhoudt was born at St. Thomas, January 20, 1758, and married to the general, probably, previous to 1772. Her daughter, who married President Wheelock, was a devout member of the D. R. Church in Parsippany, and a certificate of her membership, in Dutch, is preserved in the family. It is to her granddaughter, Mrs. Elizabeth L.

Smith, now of New Jersey, a daughter of President Allen, and the widow of the late Rev. Professor Henry B. Smith, of the Union Theological Seminary, in this city, that we have been indebted for the materials of the present sketch. Her cousin, Maria Suhm, had been early sent to Copenhagen for her education, where, through her distinguished brother, Captain Thomas Malleville, then there, she had much kind social attention. On her return from Copenhagen, and prior to the family removal to this country, she was sent to the Moravian school in Bethlehem, Pa., and subsequently was for several years at Beverwyck, where, in 1785, she married the Rev. John Wheelock, the second President of Dartmouth College. The venerable Mrs. Boudinot, in closing her account of her pious Huguenot ancestors, communicated to Mrs. Smith, expresses her devout gratitude to the Almighty for his wonder-working hand, in guiding, protecting, and blessing them from generation to generation, according to his gracious promises to the faithful, and adds: "Oh, that I had the pen of a ready scribe, that I might tell the world what God has done for mine and me, the very least of his creatures."

WILLIAM HALL.

NEW YORK, *January* 28, 1887.

THE name of Goodman began its record in this city, according to the City Directory, in 1791, with two bearing it. For the next twenty years there were never more than five or six of the name. The most prominent of them was William, a grocer. In about the years 1810–11 there came to New York, from Hartford, Conn., when quite a young man, Mr. John K. Goodman, who established himself here as a merchant. He was a son of Richard Goodman, an old Hartford merchant, a native of that city, and a descendant of one of the original settlers, of the same name, still regularly transmitted in the family. We remember seeing, in our youth, this venerable old gentleman, at his family mansion, which stood on a beautiful city lot inherited from his first ancestor in Hartford. In its Antiquarian Hall we have lately noticed his full-length portrait. The first of this ancient New England name appears prominently in the Connecticut State records, and also is mentioned in the Rev. Dr. Walker's valuable *History of the First Church of Christ* in Hartford. John K. Goodman, very soon after coming to New York, entered into partnership with Mr. Abel Hall, Jr., a son of Capt. Abel Hall, of Lyme, Ct., in the shipping and commission business, lasting but a single year, in consequence of Mr. Hall's death from a fever contracted in the West Indies. In subsequent years Mr. Goodman was a broker in Wall Street. He married a daughter of Capt. Job Haines, of Elizabeth, N. J., an uncle of the late Governor Haines, of N. J. Her only own sister had previously married Mr. William Hall, a shipping merchant, and a brother of his partner of that name. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin were married at his house in Fair Street, now Fulton, and the officiating clergyman, Rev. Dr. McDowell, of Elizabeth, observed on that occasion that "they were the handsomest couple he had ever united in matrimony." Mr. John K. Goodman was of very winning and gentlemanly manners, and always commanded both respect and esteem. He died suddenly at his son's residence in Ravenswood, L. I., about thirty years since, his wife surviving him to a somewhat later period. They had two children, both living, viz., the Hon. Richard Goodman, a former member of the New York bar, who for about twenty years past has resided in Lenox, Mass. He has occasionally represented Berkshire in the legislature, and has recently been elected President of its Bible Society. His sister, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Deming, widow of James Deming, a native of this city and for many years a silk merchant in Paris, has latterly lived in San Francisco with her children, others living in Europe. Mr. Richard Goodman, of Lenox, married a sister of the Cheney brothers, founders of the great silk mills in Manchester, Ct., and of the late Mr. Seth Cheney, the celebrated crayon artist in Boston. They have two daughters and a son, Richard Goodman, Jr., Esq., a lawyer by profession, but by taste an agriculturist, having charge of his father's fine "Yokum Dairy Farm" in Lenox. This family, by their culture and amiable personal qualities, add much to the social attractions of Lenox. This name, beginning in 1791 with only two bearers of it in the New York City Directory, covers two and a half columns in the last volume of the same.

W. H.

THE title of the book which our correspondent describes is "Excursion to the United States in 1794." By H. Wansey. 12mo. Salisbury. 1798. It is not, however, as rare as he imagines. There has long been a copy in the Society Library, and there is another in the Astor.

Wansey's book of travels, from which the paragraphs below were taken, is now a *rara avis* in this country. Possibly the only accessible copy is that which has long been, and that known to but few, on the shelves of the New York Historical Library. Several years since, the writer of this note, in an interview with his venerated friend, the late Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D.D., of this city, a man of remarkable historical and genealogical tastes, was presented by him with some MS. extracts from Wansey's work, containing what he has to say on the New York matters referred to above. No use had been made of them until recently, when, being informed by Dr. Styles, then in editorial charge of this magazine, that General Wilson had in preparation his valuable memoir of Bishop Provoost, published in its January issue, and remembering Wansey's notice of the bishop in the aforesaid MS., we had the honor of mentioning it to the general, and, at his request, of sending it to him. This interesting reference to New York's first Episcopal diocesan, after the Revolution, given on p. 9 of his biographical article, and the here annexed account by the English traveller of other leading divines in this city, of its churches and religious customs at that period, it is but in accord with the time-honored maxim, *Suum cuique*, to report as primarily due to the observant eye and diligent pen of Dr. Hatfield. W. H.

"*June* 1, 1794.—Priestley, Henry, and myself went, accompanied by Mr. Genet (the *ci-devant* ambassador from France), to the new Presbyterian Meeting (the Old Brick Church), where we heard Dr. Rodgers preach and afterward administer the Lord's Supper to near two hundred people, who, in companies of twenty or fifty at a time, succeeded each other in a large inclosed part of the meeting, near the communion-table. 'I invite,' said he, 'all of you to partake of the Lord's Supper; but none,' he added, lifting up his hand and turning his palm outward toward Governor Clinton's seat, where the Priestleys were, 'no, none of those who deny the divinity of our Saviour.' In the P.M. I went to hear Dr. Lynn, at the Dutch Reformed Church' (the old 'Middle Dutch'). This is a large, handsome meeting-house, with an organ in the gallery. The prayers were in English, and the sermon delivered *ex tempore*, as is the case at all the meetings. No places of worship are open three times a day, except the two Episcopal churches" (Trinity and St. Paul's) "and St. George's Chapel, I believe. June 15 being Trinity Sunday, the divines preached almost universally in support of that doctrine. At Trinity Church I heard Dr. Beach preach from these words: 'Acquaint now thyself with God,' &c. In a very personal manner he applied them to Dr. Priestley, as if the cause of all his troubles was his ignorance of the nature of the Deity. The communion-table in St. Paul's, I observed, was placed in the east, but in Trinity Church it is in the west, purposely to prevent any superstitious notions about it. I candidly confess, for my own part, that I think the Episcopal churches of New York and Philadelphia are far more liberal than those of any other persuasions. They entirely leave out the Athanasian and all other creeds, except the Nicene; nor do they turn to the east or any particular part of the church, when they rehearse their belief, nor repeat the Paternoster so many times as ours do. They do not require subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, nor does the priest rise after confession to pronounce absolution, but continues on his knees with his fellow-worshippers, imploring absolution likewise for himself. At the regulation of their services, after their separation from England, it was proposed to leave out all controversial subjects as much as possible; and the preservation of the doctrine of the Trinity was carried, I am told, by only a small majority of voices."

("Fifty years," added the transcriber, in 1844, when the above was copied by him, "have made signal changes in all these churches.")

Mr. Frank Willing Leach, 2211 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa., is preparing a work to be entitled "The Signers of the Declaration of Independence and their Descendants." The work will be of a biographical and genealogical character, the fundamental feature, however, being a genealogy of all the descendants of the fifty-six signers down to the present day.

Prof. and Mrs. Ed. E. Salisbury, of New Haven, Conn., are ready to begin to print "privately," a series of genealogical and biographical monographs, on the families of McCurdy, Lord, Parmelee-Mitchell, Digby-Lynde, Willoughby, Griswold, Pitkin-Wolcott, Ogden-Johnson, and Diodati, including notices of the Marvins, Lees, De Wolfs, and other families. It is a genealogical record, full of new facts, obtained in this country and abroad, and valuable to genealogists and other antiquaries generally. The monographs will fill from 600 to 700 pages, in two volumes 4to; accompanied by twenty full chart-pedigrees, on bond-paper, with carefully prepared indexes of family names.

Copies are offered *at cost*. The edition will consist of 300 copies: the cost of 250 of these, bound in bevelled boards, cloth, gilt tops, with the pedigrees separately bound, will be $18 each; that of 50 copies on larger paper, bound with the pedigrees, uncut, will be $20 each. A few copies of the pedigrees, separately bound, without the text, are offered at $8 for the set.

Mr. E. Brockholst Livingston, of London, has kindly sent an article on the arms and history of his family. In a second letter he sent the following note:

"Nisbet, who wrote his *System of Heraldry* in the last century, remarks that the 'Livingstons, Earls of Linlithgow, have been sometimes in use, with their descendants, to turn the cinquefoils to gillyflowers, upon what account I cannot learn, if not upon the saying of Gerard Leigh, as I observed before, that cinquefoils being sanguine, represent the Scotch gillyflower; but others, more knowing, prefer the cinquefoils as more anciently used in armories and more military, as Guillim, who disparages the gillyflower in his Display, as an effeminate figure. The family of Linlithgow have disused the gillyflower and taken again the cinquefoil; but their cadets have, in our new Register, gillyflowers recorded in place of cinquefoils.'"

Mrs. K. R. Baetjer, of New York, is about to publish a small but interesting genealogy of the families of Carteret and Bryant. The Bryants or Briants, originally Breisjant, were among the earliest Dutch settlers of New Jersey.

BOOK NOTICES.

Diary of Thomas Robbins, D.D., 1796–1854. Printed for his Nephew. Owned by the Connecticut Historical Society. In two volumes. Edited and Annotated by Increase N. Tarbox. Vol. I. 1796–1825. Boston: Beacon Press. Thos. Todd, Printer. 1886. 8vo, vii., 1052. Portrait.

Nothing would seem more improbable, at first sight, than that the minute chronicling of the every-day events and doings of a busy minister in an obscure country parish in Connecticut, during the comparatively uneventful half century succeeding the Revolutionary War, could possess aught of interest to any one except his own immediate relatives; much less, that it should be found worthy of being reprinted in this ample and elegant form. Yet the affectionate regard and liberality of the old pastor's relatives (Robbins Battell and his sister Anna Battell, of Norfolk, Conn.), and the loving painstaking of an old friend (Rev. Dr. Increase N. Tarbox, of West Newton, Mass.), a native of the adjoining parish to that in which Dr. Robbins labored for many years, have placed this "Diary" before the public in such form as at once stamps it as a novel and valuable accession to our sources of information concerning that earlier New England life which is now so rapidly passing away from our immediate observation.

Thomas Robbins, born at Norfolk, Conn., in 1777, descended from a clerical line, entered Yale College at the age of fifteen, transferred himself to the then newly founded Williams College, and graduated in its second class, in 1796, and the very next week, with his old class at Yale; began this Diary in January, 1796; was licensed to preach in 1798; and after some missionary and other clerical work, was settled at East Windsor, Conn., from 1808 to 1827; afterward, 1833–1844, at Mattapoisett (Rochester), Mass. Unmarried, an indefatigable student and lover of books and of American history and biography, he gradually became a collector, not only of valuable standard works, but of what were then "unconsidered trifles," literary waifs, etc.; and thus, during his forty-six years of ministerial life, had collected what even now would be called a notable library. In 1844, an arrangement was most happily made by which the Connecticut Historical Society, at Hartford, became the owner of this valuable collection, retaining the venerable doctor's services as its librarian. Here, amid his beloved books, the last representative of the "old school gentleman," quaint in manner as in attire, he quietly passed his remaining years (until 1854), dying in 1856, full of years and honors. True in every detail as well in heart-consecration to all the calls and duties of his chosen profession as an ambassador of Christ, his passion for books was a solace which compensated him for the family ties and relations which most men delight in.

Under Dr. Tarbox's careful annotations, the "Diary" becomes a mine of original observations, facts, and minor detail of the greatest value (as we have already had reason to find) to the local historian and genealogist. To the meteorologist it offers a singularly interesting "find" in its long and complete records of weather changes, etc. The student of politics finds here many interesting side lights upon the history of our earlier American parties and party strifes, and even the agriculturist will happen on matters which he will be glad to know, as to how his ancestors "delved and digged." In fact, it is a matter of wonder how many things have been brought out in these pages, each of which must eventually have its own value to some inquiring reader. It greatly increases our (somewhat waning) respect for diaries; but, then, it is not every diary which is so fortunate as to have Dr. Tarbox for an annotator.

H. R. S.

The Rearguard of the Revolution. By Edmund Kirke. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1886.

This somewhat fanciful title hardly gives an idea of the character of this entertaining book, yet, when it is explained, it is not inappropriate. The exploits of partisans like Marion are well known; but the history of the share which such men as Sevier, Shelby, and Robertson had in bringing about the successful termination of the war of the Revolution is less familiar. These "three unknown backwoodsmen," Mr. Kirke tells us in his preface, "clad in buckskin hunting-shirts, and leading inconsiderable forces to battle in the depths of a far-away forest, not only planted civilization beyond the Alleghanies, but exerted a most important influence in shaping the destinies of this country." Their efforts, he adds, thrice thwarted British plans for crushing the Southern colonies, and defeated a design on the part of Spain to found an independent republic in the country between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi.

This is the subject of his book, and it is well worked out. He carries his reader from the explorations of Daniel Boone to the surrender of Cornwallis, and gives an account of the career of the energetic and hardy settlers of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina, and of the little known though efficient services which they rendered to the cause of independence. The book is well written and full of interest.

DONATIONS.

From Charles L. Webster & Co. Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant, Vol II. 8vo. New York, 1886.

From Yale University. Catalogue, 1886–87. 8vo. New Haven, 1886.

From Department of the Interior. Circular of Information of the Bureau of Education. No. 1, 1886. 8vo. Washington, 1886.

From Thomas G. Evans. The De Witt Family in Ulster County, N. Y. By the Donor. 8vo. New York, 1886.

From E. de V. Vermont. America Heraldrica. Parts V. and VI. By the Donor. Folio. New York, 1886.

From Messrs. Appleton & Co. Cyclopædia of American Biography. Vol I., Aar-Cra. Edited by General James Grant Wilson and John Fiske. 8vo. New York, 1887.

From Wyoming Historical and Genealogical Society. Proceedings and Collections. Vol. II., 8vo. Wilkesbarre, 1886.

From State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting. 8vo. Madison, Wis., 1887.

From William Francis Cregar. Ancestry of William Shipman Haines. By the Donor. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1887.

Harry Hakes. The Hakes Family. By the Donor. 8vo. Wilkesbarre, 1886.

Edward F. de Lancey. History of Mamaroneck. By the Donor. 8vo. New York, 1886.

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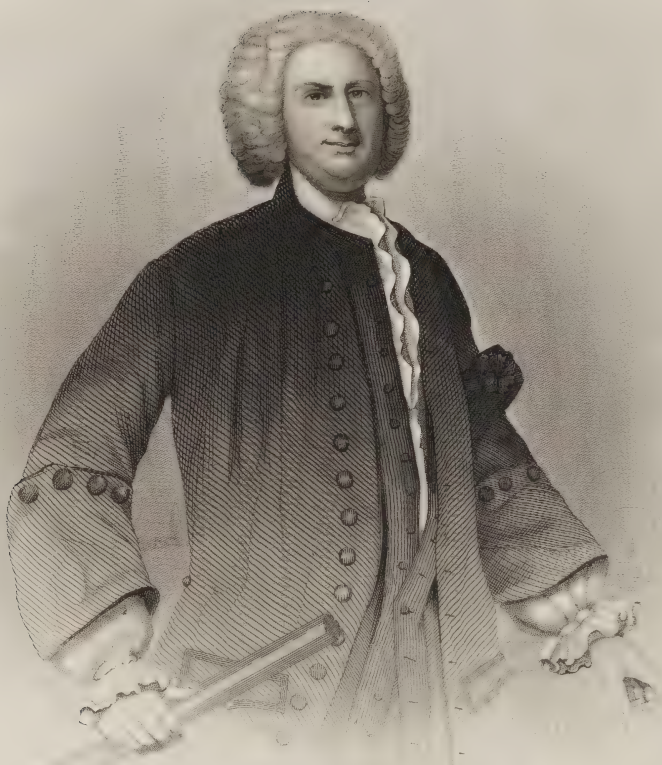

LIEUTENANT GENERAL

SIR Wm Pepperrell BART.

Born in Kittery Maine June 27 1696
Died there June 6th 1759

THE NEW YORK

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SIR WILLIAM PEPPERRELL.

By Everett P. Wheeler.

The lustre of the great names of the men who carried the colonists successfully through the Revolutionary war, and who framed the Constitution under which this country has prospered for almost a century, has obscured that of those under whose guidance and leadership it became possible for our people successfully to conduct their long war against the mother country. The fame of the early colonists, of the Pilgrims who sailed in the *Mayflower*, of the Cavaliers who landed at Jamestown, has been celebrated in history and in poetry, but comparatively little attention has been paid to the period intermediate between the settlement of North America and the Declaration of Independence.

One of the most distinguished of the men who at that time directed the affairs of the colonies is the subject of this address. He was a typical American ; typical of a time when the exigencies of life were such that a man of talent could not limit himself or his intelligence to one particular occupation, but when the necessities of the situation in which our fathers were placed, compelled him in his time to play many parts, which in a later and more complex civilization would be filled by different individuals.

William Pepperrell commenced life as a merchant, and a merchant he continued for thirty years. Yet during that time he became Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Maine. Not only this, but as general of the colonial forces, he conducted the most successful and brilliant campaign in which the colonists were unaided by troops from the mother country.

It is not easy for us to realize the conditions of society that existed along our seaboard prior to the Declaration of Independence. The colonists had, it is true, left their homes across the Atlantic, some of them for purposes of commerce, some of them with the eagerness for discovery which at that time pervaded all Europe, and some of them to find in the new world the religious freedom which had been denied them in the old. But all alike were loyal to the mother country and its sovereign. All alike respected the aristocratic institutions under which that country had prospered, and the thought of abolishing those distinctions which formed a part of their whole surroundings was far from the mind of any of them.

A degree of honor was paid to those high in office, of which this country since the Revolution has furnished no example. At the same time the condition of the colonies, the smaller size of the cities and villages, the difficulties of communication, all combined to compel the beginnings of that sense of equality of rights and privileges which afterwards found its embodiment in the Constitution of the United States. The opportunities for advancement were as great, and advancement itself as rapid, as it has ever since become.

The father of Sir William Pepperrell was a native of Devonshire in England. He was left an orphan at an early age, without resources of any kind except his own indomitable courage. He was apprenticed to the captain of a fishing schooner employed on the coast of Newfoundland, and when he finished his term of service he took up his abode on one of the Isles of Shoals. These are rocky points almost entirely barren, which rise out of the sea about nine miles east of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and seem like ships anchored in the midst of the ocean. They were, in the time of the Pepperrells, inhabited by fishermen who sought these lonely isles for security from the Indians and who found in their adventurous trade the means of earning a livelihood, and, in one instance at least, the means of acquiring the beginnings of a fortune. William Pepperrell, the Elder, formed a partnership with one Gibbons, who came over from England, in the fishing business. They acquired several vessels, cured the fish which were caught, and sold them in England and the Southern colonies. Finally Gibbons removed to the eastward, while Pepperrell came to Kittery Point, below Portsmouth, New Hampshire, which was then a thriving commercial settlement. Here William Pepperrell the younger was born June 27th, 1696, and here somewhat later in the century, the father, when he had acquired a fortune, erected a mansion subsequently enlarged by his son, and which is still standing, a monument of the old colonial days, on the shores of the Piscataqua River, just before it enters the sea.

The visitor to that part of Maine, who drives back a few miles from the ocean, will discover here and there a stockade or round house, erected for the purpose of protection from the Indians. They thronged the Maine woods in the early part of the eighteenth century, and were engaged in frequent warfare with the colonists, who were therefore constantly on the alert. Every man was a soldier from necessity. His firelock stood in the corner, ready for use at a moment's notice. It was this constant experience of Indian warfare that inured the inhabitants of the colonies to every variety of hardship, and made them the rugged and daring soldiers who withstood the British charge at Bunker Hill, who carried Stony Point at the point of the bayonet, who defeated the disciplined armies of England and Germany at Saratoga and Yorktown.

What is commonly known as education—that is to say, a scholastic training—was vouchsafed to few of them. William Pepperrell, like most of the other young men of his time, had little of this beside reading, writing, and arithmetic. His father, however, employed an instructor who taught him surveying and navigation, the measuring of the land, and the tracing a pathway over the trackless ocean—two arts which to a colonist and navigator were essentially important. But his frame was hardened by constant activity in the open air, by contests with the savages, by explorations in the woods of Maine, by voyages on the sea. He met in

the course of these adventures all sorts and conditions of men, from the Governor in the old mansion at Portsmouth, which Longfellow has immortalized, to the Indian in the forest. His mind and heart were enlarged by the spirit of progress which filled the breast of every active colonist, and the capacity to command which distinguished him throughout his life, showed itself at an early age.

As partner in his father's commercial enterprise, he extended the sphere of business of the firm. Their warehouses were filled with fish from the Banks of Newfoundland, with sugar and molasses from the West Indies, with hemp and iron, linen and silk from Great Britain, with naval stores from the Carolinas. The firm owned more than a hundred vessels, and their name and ensign were to be seen in London, and in Bristol, in the Havannah, and at Charleston, in Wilmington, and Boston. The fortune increased rapidly, and part of it was invested in immense tracts of land in Maine, where the great pine trees were cut and floated down the rivers, and built into ships which added in their turn to the wealth and prosperity of the firm of William Pepperrell & Son. Soon after he was twenty-four, he established a branch of the house in Boston ; in 1726 he was chosen representative in the Massachusetts Legislature from Kittery, and in the following year was appointed by Governor Belcher a member of the Massachusetts Council. When hardly twenty-one years of age he was commissioned as captain of a company of cavalry, and soon after became major, and lieutenant-colonel, and in the same year in which he was elected representative to the Legislature, was commissioned as colonel and placed in command of all the Maine militia.

Meanwhile, as these distinctions came to him and his prosperity grew, he was blessed also with domestic happiness. During his visits to Boston he met a granddaughter of Chief Justice Sewall, Mary Hirst of York. He won her affections, and on the 10th of March, 1723, they were married. The husband added to the father's house by an addition at its northern end, nearly doubling the size of the whole, and to this new part of the old manor house he brought his bride soon after they were married.

The good judgment which Pepperrell showed as a member of the Council so impressed the Governor that when in 1730 he appointed various members of the Court of Common Pleas for Maine, he appointed William Pepperrell, Jr., the Chief Justice, and this office he continued to hold until his death. It appears from the papers which were preserved in his office, and which were examined after his death, that he did not rely entirely upon the light of nature to guide him in his decisions as judge, but that immediately upon his appointment he sent to London for a law library. The records of his court, and the testimony of all his contemporaries, show that though not bred a lawyer, he administered justice with a firm and even hand to the entire satisfaction of litigants, and of the whole community.

In 1734 his father died, and he succeeded to the business of the firm, and to the greater part of the large tracts of land in Maine, of which his father had become the owner. This accession to his fortune did not diminish his business activity. He continued President of the Council, and for reasons both of public affairs and private business, he resided with his family during a large part of every year in Boston, where his two children, Elizabeth and Andrew, were educated, Andrew entering Harvard College in 1741. The following year his daughter Elizabeth married Col.

Sparhawk, a Boston merchant, and they went to live at Kittery, near her father's house, where Pepperrell built for his daughter the beautiful specimen of the old colonial architecture which is still standing, and which, with its wainscoting, its carved mantels, its winding staircase, and all the other elaborate decoration of those days, has been reproduced in a modern form in some of the best work of McKim, Mead, and White.

Meanwhile, the politics and wars of Europe were a source of constant interest and apprehension to the colonists. England had been at war with Spain, and the naval battles which the two nations, then more equally matched, fought for possession of the West Indies, were a source of as much interest in Boston and New York as they were in London and Bristol. The English were getting the better of the conflict, and the apprehension became general that Spain would seek and secure an alliance with France, and that the result would be a war between the allied powers and England, which would involve the colonies.

In 1743, Governor Shirley received dispatches from England, that in all probability war would soon be declared. In October of that year Governor Shirley transmitted the intelligence to Col. Pepperrell, with instructions to put the frontier immediately in a state of preparation for war. A copy of this, Pepperrell at once transmitted to his officers, and adds, "I hope that He who gave us our breath will give us the courage and prudence to behave ourselves like true-born Englishmen."

On the 15th of March, 1744, war was declared by the French, and hostilities at once began in Nova Scotia. The islands of Cape Breton and Newfoundland are at opposite sides of the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which is there about ninety miles wide. The French, in order to guard the entrance to the Gulf, and protect their Canadian possessions, had erected on the Island of Cape Breton, the strongest fortress in the new world, the great citadel of Louisburg. The garrison of this fort was a constant menace to the colonists, and the fort itself was a depot of warlike supplies for all the French armies in Canada. The harbor of Louisburg was capacious, and afforded a safe anchorage for the French men-of-war, a place of refuge for their merchantmen and fishing vessels, and a most convenient rendezvous for their privateers. The entrance to this harbor is only 1,200 feet wide, and in the centre of this channel is an island very similar to that on which Fort Lafayette is built at the Narrows. Indeed, the harbor of Louisburg is even more landlocked and secure than the inner Bay of New York, for the width of the Narrows at its narrowest part is a mile, more than four times that of the entrance to the Harbor of Louisburg.

On this island the French had erected a fortification, and another was placed within range on the northwestern side of the harbor; the three fortifications being thus arranged so as to protect each other. The ramparts were of stone, from thirty to thirty-six feet high, with a ditch eighty feet wide and extended over a circuit of nearly two miles. The works had been building for twenty-five years, and were believed to be impregnable by any forces that the British could bring against them.

The French had been preparing for war, and had secured the neutrality and possibly the alliance of many of the Penobscot Indians, who up to that time had been believed to be friendly to the English. Col. Pepperrell went at the head of a delegation to them, asking for their support in the war, but the application was refused, the Sagamores stating that they

would not fight against their brethren of St. John's and New Brunswick. No one could tell how far this defection had extended, and the conviction at once became general in New England that, as long as this formidable fortress remained so near their borders, they could never hope for security in any hostilities with the French. The Legislatures of the New England colonies in winter session discussed plans for action, and sent letters to the provinces of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Governor Clinton, of New York, urged the Legislature to appropriate £5,000 for the expenses of the expedition, and after much persuasion they contributed £3,000, while the Governor, at his own expense, sent some cannon. Pennsylvania sent some provisions. But the danger from Louisburg was not threatening enough to induce either of these colonies to do more, and they furnished no troops in the expedition which followed. The New England colonies were not, however, daunted, and resolved to summon all their forces for the attack. The immense armies that were raised in this country during the Civil War have so accustomed us to enormous hosts that the armies which were engaged in any of our previous wars seem to us insignificant. The whole number of troops engaged in the Louisburg expedition would not have furnished a division to the Army of the Potomac. But in considering the importance of the undertaking, we should compare these numbers, not with those to which in a later day we have become accustomed, but with those of our earlier wars. Massachusetts raised for the expedition, 3,250, Rhode Island, 300, New Hampshire, 300, and Connecticut, 500, an army larger than that with which General Taylor undertook the conquest of Mexico, and nearly equal to that with which he won the battle of Buena Vista. Yet that army was raised by the whole United States at a time when their population was nearly ten times the whole population of the colonies at the Revolution, and more than twenty times that of New England in 1745.

Not only did the colonists send an army, but they contributed a portion of the navy that sailed for Louisburg; fourteen vessels in all, with 204 guns.

When the New England Legislatures had provided for raising the troops, the question arose, who should command them? A long period of peace had left the colonists without any officers of experience in large military manœuvres, but amongst those who had commanded in the border wars with the Indians, there was none who possessed the confidence of the people to the degree that did the subject of this sketch, and he was unanimously selected for the position. He was very reluctant to accept it, and, while the matter was under consideration, consulted his guest, the famous George Whitefield, who was then on one of his missionary expeditions through New England. Whitefield's reply was frank. He said: "I do not think the scheme very promising; if you take the appointment, the eyes of all will be upon you; if you do not succeed, the widows and orphans of the slain will reproach you. If you should succeed, many will regard you with envy and endeavor to eclipse your glory. You ought, therefore, if you go at all, to go with a single eye, and you will find your strength proportioned to your necessity." Pepperrell deliberated until his friend Governor Shirley assured him that there was no one else in New England under whose leadership the colonists could be sure of raising the troops necessary for the purpose, and Pepperrell finally accepted, and then asked Whitefield to give him a motto for their colonial

flag. The motto given was characteristic of the enterprise. It was "Nil Desperandum, Christo Duce." The religious spirit which had brought so many of the colonists to New England had not lost all its enthusiasm. The bitterness which sprung from the wars and persecutions that followed the Reformation had by no means disappeared, and to many of those who engaged in the expedition it almost assumed the character of a crusade.

The Massachusetts troops sailed on the 24th of March for Canso Bay, which was the place agreed upon for a rendezvous. Meanwhile Gov. Shirley was in correspondence with Commodore Peter Warren, who commanded the West India fleet, and it was generally believed that that fleet would take part in the expedition. Warren at first declined. The refusal was received the very day before Pepperrell sailed, but he was nothing daunted, and determined to make the attempt with the colonial forces alone. About three weeks, however, after the arrival at Canso, and while the forces were at work making their own cartridges, a fact which illustrates one of the differences between the warfare of those days and that of modern times, three large men-of-war loomed up on the horizon, and when they came nearer, they were discovered to be under the command of Commodore Warren. These ships and those that followed them were certainly a great accession to the forces, and aided essentially in the blockade which contributed largely to the reduction of the city. The troops sailed from Canso on the 29th of April, and arrived the next morning at Gabarus Bay—a curious corruption of the name given it by the French, —chapeau rouge. The precautions which Pepperrell had directed to conceal the proximity of the troops from the garrison at Louisburg had been entirely successful, and the first intelligence they had of the expedition was the arrival of the English and provincial fleet and the boats in which the soldiers rowed ashore. A detachment from the garrison was at once sent out to meet them, and on the rocky coast of the Island, the first blood was shed in the campaign. The provincials effected a landing, and drove the garrison back to their walls. A detachment of the invading army was at once despatched to reconnoitre. They set fire to some buildings containing naval stores; a panic seized upon the troops in the royal battery in the northwestern side of the harbor, who spiked their guns and fled to the citadel. Col. Vaughn, who commanded the detachment, at once took possession of the battery without waiting for orders. The French attacked him the next day, but were repulsed, and thus the second success of the siege was achieved.

Meanwhile the remainder of the army landed, and the troops encamped in sight of the ramparts. These fortifications to the provincials, unused to such solid walls, seemed formidable indeed. Major Pomroy, of Northampton, who had been detailed to drill out the touch-holes of the cannon that the French had spiked, wrote to his wife: "Louisburg is an exceedingly strong place and seems impregnable. It looks as if our campaign would last long, but I am willing to stay till God's time comes to deliver the city into our hands."

His wife replied: "Suffer no anxious thought to rest in your mind about me. The whole town is much engaged with concern for the expedition, how Providence will order the affair, for which religious meetings every week, are maintained. I leave you in the hand of God."

While Pomroy and his smiths were drilling away at the French cannon, Commodore Warren and Gen. Pepperrell were engaged in concert-

ing a plan of campaign. But the Commodore always seems to have found some good reason for not sending his marines to assist in an attack on the battery on the island at the entrance to the harbor, which Pepperrell desired to storm, and all the combinations which the American general endeavored to effect for this purpose came to naught. The British ships guarded the entrance to the harbor, and captured a number of vessels, some of which were laden with supplies for the garrison, and they furnished some gunners and powder for the siege guns. This was their contribution to the success of the enterprise. The colonial troops at once commenced the erection of parallels and the mounting siege guns, under the immediate direction of Col. Gridley, who thirty years afterwards marked out the line of the famous intrenchment of Bunker Hill.

The first parallel was begun about 4,600 feet from the northwest bastion, but the provincials soon erected another at about the half the distance from the ramparts, and brought into action a mortar battery which commenced a brisk bombardment. Meanwhile Warren occupied himself in writing to the Government of the southern colonies for aid, and the provincials equipped a fire-ship which they sent in of a dark night and exploded in the harbor, but without any important results. A constant cannonade was kept up, the circle of fire gradually drew closer to the city, and on the 15th of May, a battery was finished a thousand feet from the west gate. The following day a discovery was made. Thirty cannon suitable for siege guns were discovered under water near the light-house at the entrance to the harbor, and a party of provincials was sent to pull them out. The following night a sortie was made from the garrison with the purpose of driving away this detachment, but the attack was repulsed with slight loss. On the 18th, a breach was effected in the west gate. By this time the troops had approached so near that conversation began to be carried on from the ramparts to the trenches, accompanied as the letters tell, with hospitable invitations to breakfast, which, however, for the time were refused.

On the 20th, Warren announced the capture of the *Vigilant*, a French vessel carrying sixty-four guns, and having on board reinforcements and military stores for the garrison. Meanwhile the breach which had been made in the wall was gradually enlarging, and the subject of an assault began to be discussed between Warren and Pepperrell. The fleet meanwhile was increasing by the arrival of ships from England and the West Indies. The French constructed a battery in the night in the breach, but this was soon silenced by the provincial artillery. Signals were concerted, scaling ladders carried to the front, storming parties were told off, and all was ready for an assault when on the 15th of June, Gov. Duchambon sent out a flag of truce. The terms of capitulation were agreed upon on the 16th and 17th. The French were to march out with the honors of war and lay down their arms, and it was stipulated that they should "in consideration of their gallant defence," be sent back to France. On the 17th, Pepperrell marched in at the head of his army, and the French garrison, numbering 1,960, surrendered. "Thus," says Bancroft, "did the strongest fortress of North America capitulate to an army of undisciplined New England mechanics and farmers and fishermen. It was the greatest success achieved by England during the war."

After the manner of their nation, and I may add, after the manner of their ancestors to the remotest antiquity, the English celebrated their vic-

tory by a dinner to their general. Parson Moody, of York, who was the senior chaplain present, was asked to pronounce the blessing. From frequent experience of the good parson, the apprehension had been that the blessing would be prolonged to a sermon, but the guests were agreeably surprised to hear him say, "Good Lord, we have so many things to thank hee for, that time will be infinitely too short to do it; we must therefore leave it for the work of eternity."

The news of the capture of Louisburg was received on both sides of the Atlantic with the utmost joy, not unmingled with surprise. The fortress was so important, the French had been so long engaged in its construction, the means employed for its reduction appeared to European generals so comparatively insignificant, that the success almost transcended belief. On this side the Atlantic, Boston and Salem, New York and Philadelphia, blazed with bonfires and illuminations, and resounded with the ringing of bells and the firing of cannons.

The Rev. Dr. Chauncy wrote to Pepperrell from Boston on the 4th of July, a day which then had not the significance which to us it has since obtained, "I heartily congratulate you upon the news we received yesterday about break of day, of the reduction of Cape Breton. The people of Boston before sunrise, were as thick about the streets as on an election day, and a pleasing joy visibly sat on the countenance of every one met with.

"As God has made you an instrument of so much service to your country, at the hazard of your life, and the expense of great labor and fatigue, your name is deservedly and universally spoken of with respect, and I doubt not will be handed down with honor to the latest posterity.

"We had, last night, the finest illumination I ever beheld with my eyes. I believe there was not a house in town, in no by-lane or alley, but joy might be seen through its windows. The night also was made joyful by bonfires, fireworks, and all other external tokens of rejoicing; but I hope we shall in a better manner still commemorate the goodness of God in this remarkable victory obtained against our enemies. I hear next Thursday is set apart for a day of general thanksgiving through the province; and I believe there is not a man in the country but will heartily join in thanksgiving to God for his appearance on our behalf."

But the public rejoicings were not confined to the colonies. Tower Hill, Cheapside and the Strand were illuminated as well as Beacon Street and Broadway. The messenger who brought to London the news of the surrender received a present of five hundred guineas. Pepperrell was made a baronet, and received a commission as colonel in the British army; Warren was made a Knight of the Bath, was promoted to be Admiral, and made Governor of Cape Breton Island.

It may interest you, as New Yorkers, to recall that after the peace of 1749, Sir Peter Warren acquired a large tract of land on the west side of Manhattan Island and lived for a time near the Hudson River. One of his daughters married Richard Amos and resided here till her death, and many of her descendants still live in our midst. Another daughter married the Earl of Abingdon.* Amos Street and Abingdon Square formed

* Willoughby Bertie, fourth Earl of Abingdon, b. 16th Jan., 1740: m. 7th July, 1768, Charlotte, daughter and co-heiress of Admiral Sir Peter Warren, K. B. Lady Abingdon died in 1794.—Ed.

a part of the Warren farm, and were named for Sir Peter's daughters, as Warren Street was for himself.

But to return to my subject.

Pepperrell remained in Louisburg until 1746, where he received from the Legislature of Massachusetts an address congratulating him and his officers and soldiers, and tendering the grateful acknowledgments of the colony for their important services. His letter in reply is characteristic of the man, and will not, I hope, be uninteresting to my hearers:

LOUISBURG, *April* 5, 1746.

GENTLEMEN: I am extremely obliged to the Honorable Council and House of Representatives of the province of the Massachusetts Bay, for their congratulation and compliments to me on the happy issue of the expedition against this place; and for his Majesty's most gracious approbation of my services therein, which I had the honor of receiving from you the 2nd instant. Next to the consciousness of my having engaged in the important enterprise out of zeal for his Majesty's service and the welfare of my country, and that I have made it my constant aim to discharge the trust reposed in me with fidelity, nothing can give me a more sincere and lasting pleasure than my Royal Master's approbation, and my country's kind acceptance of my services.

May the Lord of Hosts, who has given us the victory, ever defend and prosper this valuable acquisition, and grant that it may effectually answer the noble purposes for which our country was animated to attempt its conquest, in the prosecution of which the generous concurrence of the province of the Massachusetts Bay, with his Excellency Governor Shirley's wise counsels and indefatigable application, had so great a share; and may the happy consequences of our success be extensive as its fame, and lasting as the honor due to the heroic resolution and exemplary bravery of the officers and soldiers, whom I shall always esteem it my great honor to have commanded.

It is with pleasure that I observe my country's gratitude for the good service and assistance of the brave and worthy Admiral Warren, whose singular vigilance and good conduct rendered his having the direction of his Majesty's ships employed against this place peculiarly happy; and I flatter myself that the harmony which has subsisted between us in the prosecution of his Majesty's service, has also had an happy effect; and I esteem it an auspicious aspect of Divine Providence upon this place, that a gentleman so peculiarly qualified and disposed to promote its prosperity, is appointed by his Majesty to the government of it.

As I shall ever retain a most grateful sense of the many honors I have received from my country, nothing will give me greater pleasure than any opportunity further to approve myself a true friend to its interest and prosperity; to which, if the honor and command conferred on me by his Majesty can any way contribute, it will enhance their value.

WM. PEPPERRELL.

In 1746, Sir William returned to Boston, and was re-elected President of the council which was then in session. He and Sir Peter Warren received a public reception from the Legislature, which was also in session, and on the 5th of July, Sir William left the city for his country seat at Kittery. His journey thither was like a royal progress. He was received at the

different towns at which he stopped by companies of mounted troops, and was welcomed everywhere with military salutes, illuminations and festivities of all sorts.

In 1749 he visited England and was received with marked distinction. After his return, and in 1753, he conducted important negotiations with the Indians of Maine. In 1754 he received orders to raise a regiment of foot for the royal service, and while at New York, on military business, in 1755, received a commission as major-general in the British army. Jealousy on the part of Governor Shirley kept him from service in the field, but he exerted himself actively to raise troops for the war then going on with the French, and he was entrusted with the command of the forces which guarded the frontiers of Maine and New Hampshire. Just as the war began to be successful, on the 6th July, 1759, he died.

His only son had died in 1751, and his grandson, William Sparhawk, assumed the name of Pepperrell and succeeded to the title and the estates. When the Revolution began he adhered to his allegiance to the Crown, and in 1775 went to England. In 1778 he was proscribed, and in 1779 the vast Pepperrell estate in Maine was confiscated by the colony. The extent of this may be judged from the fact that Sir William could travel for thirty miles in that state on his own land.

With this confiscation, disappeared the one great baronial estate that New England ever saw. Its founder's family name has become extinct both in England and America. But the student of that important period in our country's history which preceded the peace of 1763, cannot fail to recognize the value of the services he rendered to his country, nor to appreciate the fact, that those services contributed essentially to the independence of the colonies, and their union in the present United States of America.

I wish I could present him to you as he appeared in the old State House, in the Hancock mansion in Boston, or in his own home at Kittery ; as Copley and Smybert have tried to depict him on canvas ; the well-knit frame, clad in the embroidered waistcoat and scarlet coat of the period, the regular features, oval face, the kindly but resolute eye, the manly carriage.

A fisherman's son, he raised himself to honor and wealth. Although not bred a lawyer, he presided with ability as Chief Justice. Although not trained a soldier, he commanded the armies of the colonies with courage, fortitude, foresight, and success. No record has ever leaped to light that cast a shadow upon his memory. Just and upright in all his own dealings, he knew how to be generous and merciful to others ; fearless and resolute himself, he knew how to encourage the wavering, and stimulate the doubting. He was politic without insincerity, liberal and hospitable without extravagance.

The one controlling purpose of his life was to do his duty. He became in youth a member of the Congregational Church, and continued through his life a devout and consistent adherent to its principles. But he was free from that narrowness and bigotry that disfigure the character of some of the New England colonial leaders. He knew that the principles of Christianity are far beyond and above the distinguishing tenets of any particular body of Christians ; and at home and abroad, in the counting-house and the Legislature, on the Bench, or in command of the provincial army, he embodied in action the religious convictions that be-

came in youth an essential part—indeed, the foundation of his whole character. Perhaps the best evidence of this is that prosperity never made him arrogant, or marred the simplicity and straightforwardness of the man. And thus, to the day of his death, he enjoyed alike the confidence of the Indians in the Maine forests, the British Governors sent to rule the provinces, the merchants of Boston and London, the aristocracy of Beacon street, and his plain rustic neighbors at Kittery.

MARRIAGES AT ST. MARY LE STRAND, LONDON, FROM A.D. 1609.

Transcribed by James Greenstreet, Honorary Secretary of the Pipe-Roll Society.

(Continued from Vol. XVIII., p. 73, of The Record.)

1614.

Dec. 21, Thomas Bunn and Susan Johnson, *per ly. fa.*
Jan. 3, John Abern and Elizabeth Hudson, *per* ly.
Jan. 3, Richard Moore and Elizabeth Sherley, *per* ly.
Jan. 6, Mr. Thomas ffleminge and Sarahe Miller, *per* lyc.
Jan. 10, Thomas Bishopp and Jonan Ohoay, *per lyc. fac.*
Jan. 19, Richard Newnam and Anne ffyelde, *per* lyc. Rastells.
Jan. 20, Besillio Leechpoole and Eliz. Bellson, *per* lyc.
Jan. 21, Anthony ffawx and Alice Newson, *per* lyc.
Jan. 23, Ambros Blundell and Anne Enys, *per* lyc. Ra.
Jan. 25, John ffox and Anne Hedgges, *per* lyke lycenc.
Jan. 28, Thomas Woolley and Jonan Jones, *per lyc. fa.*
Feb. 5, ffrauncis Vyninge and Jane Rose, *per lyc. fa.*
Feb. 8, John ffraunces and Marye Baker, *per lyc. fa.*
Feb. 18, Henry Mawgerridge and Sarah Edwardes, *per lyc. fa.*
Feb. 21, Thomas Stocke and Jane Malbone, *per* lyc.
Feb. 22, Harman Morryce and Sarah Davers, *per* lycenc from the faculties.
Feb. 24, Thomas Dyer and Anne Lucas, *per lyc. fa.*
Feb. 24, Robert Coleman and Judithe Preeste, *per ly. fa.*
Feb. 26, Richard Michaell and Anne Weroe.
March 1, Burell Tayler and Elizabeth Covye, by lycenc from the fa.
March 10, Henry Larkin and Marye Smieth, *per ly. fa.*
March 13, Mathewe Waldrome and Marye Androwe, *per lyc. ab facultat.*
March 26, ffrauncis Smieth and Margreate Parker, *per lyc. facult.*

1615.

April 11, John Hales and Elizabeth Eves, *per* lyc.
April 21, John Haddewey and Katherine Christie, *per* banes.
April 23, John Greene and Cissly Gee, *per* banes.
April 24, Edmond Curtesse and ffraunces Johnson, *per* banes.
April 25, John Elye and Elizabeth Terrye, by lycence from the facultyes.
April 25, Robert Hassall and Anne Marberrye.

April 29, Thomas Pooe and Jonan Smiethfyelde, *per lyc. fa.*
April 13, Henry Burneby and Jonan Bearde, by lycence.
May 5, John Shurland and Elizabeth Johnson, *per* lyc.
May 6, George Asheton and Margery Doggett, *per lyc. fa.*
May 16, Richard Lee and Anne ffelles, *per* lyc.
May 18, George Rolffe and Susan Nicholas, *per lyc. fa.*
May 18, Abraham Steward and Elizabeth Haddocke, by lyc. from the facultyes.
April 26, ffrauncis Mewce and Elizabeth Washington, *per ly. fa.*
June 2, Thomas Pearson and ffraunces Staples, by lycence from the facult.
June 9, Phillip Bates and Hester Nicholls, *per lyc. fac.*
June 19, Richard Myllard and Vrsula Lucas, *per* lyc.
June 20, John Needham and Susan Keyes, *per lyc. fac.*
June 21, William Sante and Elizabeth Hollowell, *per ly. fa.*
June 22, George Rigges and Thomasine Barker, *per lyc. fa.*
June 24, Hughe Hill and Katherine Coleman, *per lyc. fa.*
June 27, John Davies and Margreate Bullocke, by lyc.
June 28, John Carpenter and Sarahe Tompson, by lycence.
June 29, William ffrost and Margreat Legrice, by lycence from the ffaculties.
July 3, Robert Payne and Elizabeth Bubb, by banes asked.
July 7, John Savage and Margreate Welche, *per lyc. fa.*
July 10, Thomas Everard and Marye Rucke, by lycence.
July 23, John Twine and Anne Reynolds, *per* lycenc from the ffaculties.
July 27, Samuel Sampson and Jane Dence, by lycence from the facultyes.
July 27, Richard Ryall and Mary Tyllier, *per* lic. facultyes.
July 28, Richard Woarme and Jonan Beckwell, *per* lyc. facultyes.
Aug. 2, Gyles Wallin and Anne Benson, *per* lyc.
Aug. 3, Richard Hawton and Eliz. Buttes, *per lyc. facult.*
Aug. 14, ffraunces Wellens and Ellenour Child, *per* lyc. faculties.
Aug. 15, William Woodbridge and Elizabeth Garrall, *per ly. fa.*
Aug. 19, John Taylour and Elizabeth Myller, *per lyc. fac.*
Aug. 21, Henry Rabby and Jonan Pryce, *per* lyc. faculties.
Aug. 22, John Murrey and Jane Hutton, *per lyc. fac.*
Sept. 4, Nicholas Downinge and Elizabeth Waddington, *per fa.*
Sept. 25, Thomas Symmes and Elizabeth Adry, *per lyc. fac.*
Sept. 26, Richard Sucker and Isabell Cradocke, *per lyc.*
Sept. 27, Lewys Jones and Jane Smyeth, *per lyc.*
Oct. 6, George Baker and Elizabeth Harman.
Oct. 20, James Harrocke, one of ye Chaplins of the Savoy, and Marye his wyeffe, married the xxth of the same monethe.
Oct. 23, John Gibbes and ffraunces Brattowe, *per lyc. fac.*
Oct. 28, John Humphry and Marye Meakeins, *per lyc. fac.*
Oct. 28, Androwe Poollmer and Mary Watton, *per lyc. fac.*
Oct. 31, William Skevington and Jane Axtell, *per* lyc. faculties.
Oct. 31, James Greene and Cisly Wright.
Nov. 1, William Lawrence and Elizabeth Ryther, *per* fa.
Nov. 4, Thomas Askwith and Anne Howard, *per* lyc. facultes.
Nov. 11, Robert Spiller and Dorothy Dormer, *per* lyc.

Nov. 21, Robert Laughton and Alice Bitton.
Nov. 28, Thomas Robinson and Margreate Stevens, by lycenc.
Nov. 28, Thomas Dompster and Susan Waller, *per* lyc.
Nov. 29, Edmond Pyne [? Pywe] and Elizabeth Greene, *per* lyc. fac.
Dec. 3, Allen Morryce and Isabell Mathas.
Dec. 5, William Bond and Dorothy Jelffe, *per* fa.
Dec. 6, Richard Marbury and Cissly Hassall, *per lyc. fa.*
Dec. 6, William Eastham and Ellen Barnes, *per ly. fa.*
Dec. 21, William Whitt and Isabell ffoster.
Dec. 21, Alexsaunder Trees and Percilla Clerke.
Dec. 26, William Bentley and Ellen Eare.
Jan. 2, William ffleminge and Alice Rawlinson, *per lyc. fac.*
Jan. 6, Christopher Collinson and Margreate Singer, *per* lyc.
Jan. 17, Edward [or Edmund] Woodward and Ellenor Addams.
Jan. 19, Reighnold Pigge and Bridget Haynes, *per* lyc.
Jan. 19, Thomas Wright and Jane Bootham, *per lycenc. facult.*
Jan. 20, ffraunces Michell and Josina Boovey, *per* lyc.
Feb. 3, Robert Mylles and Jane Atkins, *per lyc. fac.*
Feb. 5, John Whittnall and Eliz. Reade, *per* banes.
Feb. 8, Thomas Smyeth and Martha Emery.
Feb. 5, Robert Barlow and Alice Badger, *per lyc. fac.*
Feb. 8, William Edsall and Dorcas Waytte, *per* lyke lycence.
Feb. 10, John Atkins and Jane Gwye, *per lyc. fac.*
Feb. 12, Peeter Cocke and Mawdlen Maulden.
Feb. 13, John Watkins and Althee Lecester, *per lyc. fa.*
Feb. 14, Thomas James and Ellen Hergest.
Feb. 15, Phinies Darknall and Mary Newporte.
Feb. 27, Thomas Smyeth and Alice Cleborne, *per* lyc. fac.
Feb. 27, John Strap and Alice Nokes.
March 1, James Sorrow and ffraunces Clerke, by lycence.
March 6, Samuell Smieth and Elizabeth Sherley.

1616.

March 30, John Sherman and Margreate Greene.
April 1, James Swell and Susan Barrett.
April 1, Thomas Mann and Mary Covert.
April 8, Mr. Pawle Tracy and Margreate Moysse, *per* lyc.
April 11, Jeoffry Myller and Grace ffoster.
April 12, Andrew Jones and Anne Sneeade.
April 16, Sir John Cambell and Elizabeth Resby, *per* ly. fa.
April 17, Robert Turvey and Anne Barber.
April 20, Edward Gwillin and Anne Jenninges, *per* fa.
April 22, William Cave and Mawdlen [blank].
April 29, Roger Withers and Anne Allen.
April 26, Thomas Hyde and Jouan Day.
May 2, Thorneton Noahe and Eliz. Manton.
May 8, Richard Symons and Joyce Myllet, *per* banes.
May 9, Thomas Stiffe and Mary Symons.
May 22, Edward Clerke and Judeth Carden.
May 20, William Pullen and Alice Gawen, *per* banes.
May 14, ffrauncis Growly and Elizabeth Inglebearde.
May 20, Robert Beadle and Margreate Bonde.
May 21, Owen Jones and Elizabeth Holland.

May 21, John Brookes and Bettrice Browne.
May 30, Richard Trafford and Mary Hutton.
June 3, Thomas Vnderell and Sarah Hoopere.
June 8, Thomas Layche and Eave ffollard.
June 20, Robert Weldone and Katherine Bambridge, *per* fa.
June 24, ffraunces Leighe and Christian Thinn, *per* fa.
June 26, Davyd Densey and Marye Manninge.
July 2, Robert Heyward and Anne Rose, *per* lyc. facult.
July 3, John Warner and Anne Pownde, *per* lyke lycence.
July 8, Christofer Wood and Katherine Marler, *per* lyc.
July 13, James Ogleby and Katherine Eason, *per* lyc.
July 14, Humphrey Bridgeland and Anne ffundall, *per* banes.
July 20, Henry Awdley and Anne Turner, *per* lyc.
July 21, Michaell Oxenton and Margreate Semans, *per* lyc. fac.
July 21, Roger Lewknar and Margery Comby, *per* lyc. facult.
July 28, James Wright and Theodocie Bredley, *per* lyc. fac.
July 30, Edward Robinson and Alice Roache, *per* lyc. facult.
July 30, Richard Saker and Barbere Myles, by lycence.
Aug. 3, Davyd Johnson and Alice Scrivener, *per* ly. fa.
Aug. 13, Thomas Hull and Rose Addison, *per* lyc. facult.
Aug. 13, John Pawle and Anne Webb, *per* lyc. facult.
Aug. 13, Richard Lee and Rebecka Parke, *per* lyc. fa.
Sept. 17, John Tome and Katherine Hancocke, *per* lyc. fac.
Sept. 19, John Tue and Rebecka Burd, *per* lyc.
Oct. 16, John Michell and Dorothye ffreeman, *per* lyc. fac.
Oct. 21, John Newberry and Jouhan Reade, *per* lyc. fac.
Nov. 12, Edward Austin and Anne Sadler *per* lyc. fac.
Nov. 20, Hughe Thomas and Dorthey Barbone, *per* banes.
Nov. 24, George Traske and Mary Prosser, *per* banes.
Nov. 27, Hughe Samweyes and Isabell Vernune, *per* lyc.
Nov. 27, ffraunces Taylour and Charety Groves, *per* lyc. fac.
Nov. 30, Edward ffearne and Elizabeth Hodson, *per* lyc. fac.
Dec. 5, George Peirce and Katherine Langley, *per* lyc. fac.
Dec. 5, John Hall and Margreate Trevor, *per* lyc.
Dec. 10, Richard Emery and Mary Broman, *per* lyc.
Dec. 16, Hughe Hall and Sarah Browne, *per* lyc. fac.
Dec. 20, William Wollaston and Anne Whittgreaue, *per* lyc. fac.
Dec. 27, Thomas Wittingham and Alice Clerke, *per* lyc.
Dec. 31, Richard James and Marye Treweekes, *per* lic. fac.
Jan. 12, William Higgins and Mary Starky, *per* lyc. fac.
Feb. 1, Thomas Wheelocke and Marye Scasbrooke, *per* lyc. fac.
Feb. 5, Hughe Richardson and Marye Hopkins, *per lic. ex officio facultat.*
Feb. 9, William Willson and Jouan Pipper, *per* lyc. fac.
Feb. 13, William Weston and Eedethe Wrigge, by licence from the faculties.
Feb. 14, Raffe Canterell, esq., and Dame Elizabeth Leighe, *per* lyc. fac.
Feb. 15, Richard Leighe and Sarah Rogers, *per* lyc. fac.
Feb. 17, William Hickes and Katherine ffyelder, *per* lyc. fac.
Feb. 19, James Edwardes and Susan Marton, *per* lyc. fac.
Feb. 19, ffrauncis Willmont and ffraunces Rayman, *per* lyc.

Feb. 20, Stephen Chase and Anne Newberry, *per* lyc. fac.
Mch. 3, Nicholas Downinge and Rebecka Compton, *per* lyc. faculties.
Mch. 3, Edmond Munke and Mary Watson, by licence from ye fac.
Mch. 3, John Lincolne and Jane Envill, *per lyc. ab facultat.*
Mch. 4, Thomas Williams and Anne Henry, *per* lyc. faculties.
Mch. 24, Henry Rysinge and Katherine Pilston, *per* lyc. faculties.

1617.

Apr. 11, John Linche and Alice Battin, *per* lyc. fac.
May 9, John Hobbes and Katherine Sell, *per* lyc. fac.
May 17, ffraunces Chamberlayne and Jouhan Munday, *per* lyc. facult.
May 22, William Cade and Susan Cocke, *per* lyc. fac.
May 26, Thomas Oakley and Isabell fferris, *per* lycence faculties.
June 4, William Peto and Elizabeth Stoyde, by lycence from the ffacultyes.
June 13, George Gregory and Jouhan Latham, *per* lyc.
June 16, Richard Moalle and Maryan Pottle, *per* lyc. fac.
June 22, Davye Jones and Anne Browne, *per* banes.
June 22, Thomas Denn and Anne Cater, *per* lyc. fac.
June 30, John Norgate and Margreate Tomlinson, *per* banes.
July 11, Thomas flox and Anne Conway, *per* lyc. fac.
July 24, Henry Rothman and Margreat George, *per lyc. ab facult.*
July 25, George Pittman and Margreat Pye, *per* lyc. fac.
Aug. 4, John Pecke and Elizabethe Kinsey, *per* lyc. faculties.
Aug. 5, John Morgan and ffraunces Trevett, by lycence *ab facultat.*
Aug. 7, Edward Leetch and Susan Whitte, *per* lyc. fac.
Aug. 11, Richard Nutley and Mary Cobbe, *per* lyc. fa.
Sept. 9, Nicholas Cambridge and Elizabeth Wade, *per* lyc.
Sept. 21, Thomas Woode and Sarah Collins, *per* lyc. fa.
Sept. 21, John Addams and Agnes Clarke, *per* lycence fac.
Sept. 25, John Kirtten and Joyce Mulbury, *per* lyc. facult.
Oct. 2, Thomas Jenkins and Susan Cousons, *per* lycence facult.
Oct. 3, Danyell Douglas and Elizabeth Robertson, *per* lyc. fac.
Oct. 7, Anthony Harmor and Susan Hall, *per* lyc. fac.
Oct. 8, Mathew Jones and Elizabeth Hamond, *per* lyc. fac.
Oct. 28, George Thompson and Judeth Whittingham, *per* lyc. fac.
Oct. 28, Robert Beale and Dorothy Savidge, *per* lycence fac.
Oct. 28, Thomas Dowgthy and Sarah Oakes, by lycence from the facultyes office.
Nov. 6, Oliver Cannon and Jouan Turner, *per* banes.
Nov. 18, George Ryttes and Elizabeth Godderd, *per* lyc. faculties.
Dec. 9, John Houghe and Jane Symondes, *per* lycence faculties.
Dec. 11, Thomas Yate and Anne Redborne, by lycence from the facultyes.
Dec. 11, George Laryman and Katherine Burde, by lyc. faculties.
Dec. 15, Thomas Pitcher and ffraunces Swallowe, *per* lyc.
Jan. 5, Owen ap Hughe and Percilla Gouldwell, *per* lyc. faculties.
Jan. 8, Anselme Poynton and Mary Nicholls, *per* lyc. faculties.
Jan. 10, William Yem and Elizabeth Erbury, by lycence from the facul.
Jan. 20, William Bludder and Elizabethe Buckingham, *per* lyc. fac.
Jan. 21, Bryan Bateson and Marye Newarke, *per* lycence facultyes.
Jan. 27, William Powell and Jane Tunden, *per* lycence facult.

Feb. 3, Sebas'ian Jarrett and Margaret Dobson, *per* lyc. fac.
Feb. 4, Davyd Burtham and Margery Oulde, by lycence from the ffacultyes.
Feb. 8, Richard Vpcher and Anne Ardys, *per* lycence facult.
Feb. 9, Valentine Trevett and Agnes Dover, *per* lycence facult.
Feb. 12, William Bishopp and Marye Richardson, *per* lyc. fa.
Feb. 12, Thomas Blunt and Elizabeth Griffin, *per* lyc. fac.
Feb. 13, Robert Hutchingson and Isabell Rancking, *per* lyc. facultyes.

1618.

Apr. 6, Thomas Walker and Jane Penford, *per* lycence faculty.
Apr. 7, Thomas Ballard and Jane Bushe, *per* lyc. facultyes.
Apr. 7, Henry Griffin and Jouhan Morryce, *per* like lycence.
Apr. 7, Peeter Stickeley and Jane Tomlinson, *per* lyc. fac.
Apr. 9, John Redferne and Jane Childe, *per* lyc. fa.
Apr. 14, Henry Saunders and Anne Coleby, *per* lyc. fa.
Apr. 18, James Maylin and Elizabeth [blank], *per* lyc. fa.
Apr. 18, William Bingley and Jouhan Horne, *per* banes.
Apr. 19, John Hancoke and Amee Rawlins, *per* banes.
Apr. 23, Thomas Bludder and Elizabeth Brett, *per* lycence facultyes.
Apr. 24, Edmond Southen and Jouhan Childe, *per* lyc. fac.
Apr. 27, Richard Greenebancke and Jouhan Goulde, *per* banes.
May 10, Robert Jones and Avis Bassett, *per* lycence ffacultyes.
May 20, John ffryer, gent., and Anne Goodharte, *per* lyc. fac.
May 30, John Williams, alias Baker, and Elizabeth Taylour, *per* lyc. fac.
June 3, John Webb and Marye Richardson, *per* lycence.
June 4, John Labeend and Martha Richardson, *per* lycence facultyes.
June 6, Allington Browne, of Stepney, and Elizabeth Burges, *per* lyc. fac.
June 8, ffrauncis Knight and Elizabeth Barrett, *per* banes.
June 9, Thomas Manninge and Katherin Lambe, *per* lyc. fac.
June 10, Thomas Peirce and Judeth Turner, *per* lyc.
June 10, John Lynnett and Katherine Myllet, per banes.
June 15, William Stone and Sarah Birche, *per lycenc. facultat.*
June 21, Henry ffeveryere and Jouhan Williamson, *per* lycence.
June 29, Stephen ffysher and Martha Roberts, *per* lyc. fac.
June 30, John Bubb and Rose Dawton, *per* banes.
July 4, John Smiethe and Marye Cole, *per* lyc. fa.
July 8, Richard Addams and Susan Aldyn, *per* lycence fac.
July 16, Thomas Saunders and Margaret Geldredge, *per* lyc. fac.
July 17, Thomas Hayles and Anne Spoakes, *per* lyc. fac.
July 27, Anthony Gibson and ffraunces, [blank] *per* lyc. fa.
Aug. 5, James Mannley and Marye Luter, *per* lyc.
Aug. 29, John Gibson and Jouhan Burbey, *per* lyc. fac.
Aug. 31, Henry Sharwinge and Anne Atkinson, *per* lycence facult.
Sept. 3, John Greene and Margreate Marchett, *per* lyc. fac.
Sept. 3, George Whitte and Avys Gullhame, *per* lyc. fac.
Sept. 4, John Lyon and Elizabeth Jenkins, *per* lyc. fac.
Sept. 5, ffraunces ffawcen and Awdre Bromadge, *per* lyc. fac.
Sept. 7, John Allen and Anne Rippon, *per* lyc. fac.
Sept. 17, Roger Pratt and Anne Dearham, *per* lyc. fac.

Sept. 21, Sir Edward Southcott and ffraunces Lutterell, *per* lyc. fac.
Sept. 23, John Bowstred and Elizabeth Parvys, *per* lyc. fac.
Sept. 23, Matthew Ridley and Jane Chapman, *per* lyc. fac.
Sept. 24, John Murrey and Anne Gouldston, *per* lyc. fac.
Sept. 29, John Barton and Ellenor ffarr, *per* lyc. fac.
Oct. 4, Oliver Curtesse and Katherine Cocker, *per lyc. facult.*
Oct. 4, Josias Mattyson and Sarah Randes, *per* lyc. fac.
Oct. 7, Androwe Kinge and Jouhan Hilton, *per* lyc. fac.
Oct. 7, William Wylde and Grace Shake, *per* lyc. fac.
Oct. 15, John Whitte and Alice Webb, *per* lyc. fac.
Oct. 31, Charles Chichester and Anne Holmes, *per* lyc.
Nov. 8, John Sanford and Margaret Motley, *per* lyc. fac.
Nov. 25, Henry Sinckeley and Martha Terry, *per* lyc. ffac.
Dec. 1, Cubitt Bennett and Jouhan Maye, *per* lyc. fac.
Dec. 16, William Lee and Jane Gatlin.
Dec. 21, Isacke Le da voys, a ffrenchman, and Elizabeth Hill, *per* lyc. fac.
Dec. 24, Rowland Pryce and Anne Laffyn, by lycence from the facult.
Dec. 25, William Houlden and Anne Burkes, *per lycenc. facult.*
Dec. 27, ffraunces Du Carvoy and Nicole Girrard, *per* lyc. fac.
Dec. 30, Nicholas Davye and Anne Dredge, *per* lyc. facult.
Jan. 1, John Harte and Alice Warde, by lycence from the ffacultyes.
Jan. 1, John Holford and Jouhan Dickinson, *per* lyc. fac.
Jan. 7, John Mason and Isabell Bales, *per* lyc. facult.
Jan. 11, John Birchall and Mary Cooper, *per* lyc. fa.
Jan. 19, Alver Gascoigne and Grace Woode, *per* lyc. fac.
Feb. 4, Edward Collyns and Anne Whittinge, *per* fac.
Feb. 4, James Coxs and Rebecka Andros, by lycence.
Feb. 8, Christofer Thorneton and Alice Conoway, *per* lyc. fac.
Feb. 9, Edward Aldrich and Gertrad Porter, by lycence facult.
Feb. 9, Edmond Marvin and Marye Vaudre, *per* lyc. fac.
Feb. 14, Thomas Warryn and Susan Ewer, by lyc. from the ffacultyes.
Feb. 18, John Browne and Bethia Salter, *per* lyc. fac.
Feb. 18, William Gape and Anne Beake, by lyc. from the ffacult.
Mch. 11, Phillip Walker and Sibill Peeters, wyd :, by lycence facult.

1619.

Apr. 11, William Phesan and Joane Marshe.
Apr. 13, Nathaniell Clarke and Casandra Parker.
Apr. 20, Richard Clempson and Dorathy Wright.
Apr. 22, Edward ffevans and Ellenor Axwell.
May 9, John Hastings and Anne ffletcher.
May 13, Richard Grymes and Anne Robinson.
May 20, James Deane and Elizabeth Rawe.
June 3, William Weaner and Red (*sic*).
June 4, John Taylor and Alice ffrauncis.
June 4, Richard Parker and Elizabeth Harfflett.
June 17, William Stotesbury and Katherine Chemley.
June 22, John Davies and Prudence Cave, by lycence.
June 23, John Say and Susan Tillingham.
June 24, Christopher Mason and Grace Däniell.
June 24, Thomas Harding and Grace Bronckar, by licence.
July 13, Edward Kemwricke and Jone Vaughan.

RECORDS OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Baptisms.

(Continued from Vol. XVIII., p. 83, of The Record.)

A° 1717.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUYGEN.
Dec: 4.	Thomas Slow, Elizabeth Wessels.	Maria.	Hendrikús Coerte, Antje Keteltas.
	Johannes ten Uer, Marÿtje de Mÿer.	Marÿtje.	Thomas Jacobz, Christina de Wilde.
	Pieter Van Dÿk, Cornelia Van Varik.	Dirck.	Jacobús Van Dÿk, Margrietje Van Varik.
8.	Jan Herres, Jannetje Nessepat.	Maria.	Jan Men, Jannetje Herres.
11.	Enog Vrelant, Se^r, Aefje Joris Van Hoorn.	Benjamin.	Frans Garbrantse, Elizabeth Garbrants.
	Pieter Van Coúwenhove, Wÿntje Tenyk.	Samúel.	Wÿnant Van Zant, Antje Tenyk.
15.	Sjoert Olphertz: Margrietze Ver Dúÿn.	Sara.	Theophilús Elseworth, Sara Elseworth.
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Dec: 15.	Jacob Prÿer, Lea Beekman.	Samúel.	Denÿs Woerman, Ytje Beekman.
	Cornelús Cornelússe, Hanna Bickers.	Frans.	Victoor Bickers, Harme Bensen, Aaltje Bensen.
22.	William Rose, Rachel Riggs.	Catharina.	Hendrik Riggs, Sara Montanje.
	Stephanús Van Cortlant, Catalÿna Staats.	Samúel.	Isaac Goúverneúr, Geertrúÿ Koeÿemans.
29.	Johannes Van Norden, Hendrikje Tenyk.	Johannes.	Wÿnant Van Zant, Catharina Van Zant, s. h. v.
	Fredrik Sebring, Marÿtje Provoost.	Maria.	Johannes Sebring, Margrietje Kerflÿl.
	Andries Meÿer, Jn^r, Geertje Wessels.	Johannes.	Johannes Mÿer, Elsje Dúÿking.
A° 1718.			
Jan: 1.	Benjamin Bill, Geesje Atkens.	John.	Hendrik Franse, Pieter Christiaanse, Elsje Van der Spiegel.
	Gerret de Wendel, Cornelia Blank.	Geertrúÿ.	Johannes Sÿmese Post, Catharina Stevensen.
4.	Denÿs Woertman, Margrietje Beekman.	Maria.	Jacob Prÿer, Maria Walton.
	John Cúre, Gerretje Cosÿn.	William.	Jacobús Kwik, Neeltje Kwik Jonge dochter.
8.	Lammert Van Dÿk, Marretje Hooglant.	Johannes.	Jeames Renodet, Aaltje Hooglant, h. v. van Jan Van Pelt.

A° 1718.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
Jan : 8.	Jan Súiet, Maria Woedert.	Michiel.	Pieter de Groof, Rebecka de Groof, s. h. v.
	Jacobús Mol, Lidia Wennem.	Johannes.	Aaltje Statem.
	Samúel Pel, Marÿtje Mesier.	Samúel.	Willem Pel, Jannetje Van Imbúrg.
Nota den 25. dito.	Pieter Lequier, Antje de Hart.	Maria.	Claas Dÿkman, Maria Van Sevenhove.
Jan : 12.	Fredrik Bolt, Alida Frÿman.	Rachel.	Matheús Wolt, Bartholomeús Schaats, Catlyntje Schaats, s. h. v.
	Casparús Blank, Angenietje Post.	Elizabeth.	Gerret Bras, Helena Bras, s. h. v.
	John Makinney, Anna Windever.	Anna.	Pieter Brested, Anthony Caar, Margrietje Brestede.
	Dirk Rhee, Elsje Sanders.	Richard.	Hendrik Mÿer, Elsje Vander Spiegel.
15.	Thimothey Tillÿ, Elizabeth Búrger.	Annatje.	Gerret de Boogen, Elizabeth, s. h^{s}: vroúw.
		Engeltje.	Gerret Hassing en Engeltje s : h^{s}. vroúw.
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Jan : 15.	Abraham Bel, Vrouwtje Cosÿn.	Sara.	Abraham Palding, Marÿtje Cosÿn.
	Mathÿs Búÿs, Elizabeth Arianse.	Annetje.	Andries Abramse, Aaltje Bas.
19.	Mensfiel Tocker, Marica Hardenbroek.	Sara.	Sara Hardenbroek, Jacobús Rosevelt.
25.	Thomas Smith, Sara Bradjor.	Sara.	Cornelús Joosten Van Seÿsen, Súsanna Mettex.
	Nathaniel Web, Maria Bradjor.	Johanna. 1 Jaar oút.	Philip Schúÿler, Annatje Smith.
	Dirk Dÿkman, Willemÿna Bas.	Cornelia.	Jacob Hassing, Geertje Dÿkman.
26.	Thomas Hopper, Baartje Slÿk.	Marÿtje.	Elias Elles, Cornelús Woertendÿk, Maria Rome.
29.	Jacob Tenyk, Neeltje Hertenberg.	Andries.	Andries Tenyk, Cornelia Waldrom.
	Pieter Van Húÿg, Maria Dÿkman.	Elizabeth.	Cornelús Dÿkman, Elizabeth Dÿkman.
	Sÿbrant Broúwer, Saratje Webbers.	Jannetje.	Wolphert Webbers, Pieternella Broúwer.
Feb : 2.	Gidion Castang, Trÿntje Cokever.	Catharina.	Isaac Blank, Lidia Blank.
	John Lieúwis, Anneke Blom.	John.	Daniel Blom, Elizabeth Methloo.

A° 1718.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
Feb : 5.	Jacob Pieterse, Annatje Katt.	Maria.	Cornelús Van Kats, Maria Bodet.
	Victoor Hÿer, Jannetje Van Gelder.	Walter.	Walter Hÿer, Anneke Van Gelder.
12.	Jacobús Stoútenbúrg, Margrietje Teller.	Tobias.	Hans Teller, Antje Stoútenbúrg.
	Joseph Hoúwerd, Christina de Mill.	Christina.	Johannes Jooste Van Seÿsen, Catlÿntje Kip.
	Johannes Ter Hoef, Lea Hoppe.	Matheús.	Mathÿs Hoppe, Antje Hoppe.
16.	Harme Bússing, Saartje Slover.	Arent.	Isaac Van Hoek, Neeltje Van Hoek.
21.	Cornelús Klopper, Jnr, Catharina Greveraat.	Pieter.	Johannes Van Brúgh, Pieternella Van de Water.
	Jesse Montanje, Gerretje Jeadts.	Joseph.	Albartús Coenradús Bosch, Sara Montanje.
23.	Ebbeneser Moss, Catharina Búrger.	Engeltje.	Reÿnier Búrger, Maria Van der Berg.
	William Gilberts, Maria Van Zant.	William.	Wÿnant Van Sant, Margrietje Van Sant.
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Feb : 26.	Isaac Van Deúrse, Anna Waldrom.	Anna.	Fredrik Willemse, Anna Van Deúrse.
Meert 2.	Jústús Bosch, Annatje Smith.	Isaac.	Jústús Bosch, Jnr, Gerretje Bosch.
	Jakobús Boke, Elizabeth Búrger.	Abraham.	Coenradús Comford, Tanneke Boke.
	Hendrik Anthonÿ, Eva Fisscher.	Engeltje.	Allard Anthonÿ, Elsje Van der Spiegel.
	Philip Dalÿ, Cornelia Van Gelder.	Cornelia.	Abraham Van Gelder, Elizabeth Dalÿ.
5.	Hans Bergen, Rachel Bensen.	Dirk.	Samson Bensen, Catlÿntje Killie.
	Yde Mÿer, Anna Raverteÿn.	Johannes.	Johannes de Foreest, Trÿntje de Foreest, s. h. vr.
9.	Edúard Blagge, Johanna Vickers.	Samúel.	Cornelús de Peÿster, Cornelia de Peÿster, s. h. v.
12.	Reÿer Hanse, Margrieta de Voor.	Sara.	Hendrick Van Bommel, Jannetje de Voor.
16.	Fredrik Woertendÿk, Diewertje Qúakkenbos.	Jacob.	Pouwlús Hoppe, Aefje Woertendÿk.
	Willem Rome, Ser, Annetje Wessels.	Aeltje.	Frans Carbrantse, Elizabeth Wessels, s. h. v.
19.	Edúard Man, Maria Van Deúrse.	John.	John Man, Annatje Van Deúrse.
	Jan Aúke, Helena Martens.	Catlÿntje.	Johannes Man, Annatje Man, s. h. v.

A° 1718.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
Meert 23.	Wolfert Webbers, Grietje Woertendÿk.	Lea.	Benjamin Qúackenbos, Claasje Webber, s. h. v.
	Dirk Bensen, Elizabeth Rettel.	Johannes.	Harme Bensen, Aaltje Bensen, s. h. v.
	Dirk Koek, Súsanna Crigier.	Cornelús.	Samúel Pel, Antje Van Oort.
	Hendrik Kúÿper, Jannetje Verkerk.	Geertje.	Johannes Túrk, Antje Túrk, s. h. v.
	Wÿnant Van Zant, Catharina Tenyk.	Tobias.	Johannes Van Norden, Hendrikje Tenyk, s. h. v.
30.	Cosÿn Andriesse, Margrietje Somerendÿk.	Theúrús.	Isaac Somerendÿk, Sara Heermans.
	Ahasúerús Elseworth, Maria Van Gelder.	Joris.	Joris Elseworth, Catlÿntje Van Gelder.
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Meert 30.	Davidt Caer, Jezÿntje Elseworth.	Davidt.	Wessel Van Norde, Antje Slÿk, Wed^{e}.
	Elias Brevoort, Grietje Shammans.	Elias.	Thomas Thammans, Jaqúemÿntje Brevoort.
	Jacobús Van Varik, Anna Maria Brestede.	Abraham.	Abraham V. Varik, Jenneke Nieuwkerk.
April 6.	Jacobús Kwik, Sara Roseboom.	Theúnis.	Theúnis Kwik, Vroútje Kwik.
	Jacobús Montagne, Ariaantje de Voor.	Jan.	Jan Montange, Elizabeth Montange, s. h. v.
9.	Johannes Rome, Súsanna Súvalje.	Maria.	Pieter Rome, Maria Súvalje.
	Johannes Doúw, Sara de Freest.	Hendrikús.	Jesse de Foreest, Reÿmerich Appel.
	Abraham Coning, Súsanna de Foreest.	Hendrikús.	Barent de Foreest, Maria Coning.
	Joseph Rÿs, Johanna Robberson.	William.*	Johannes Poúwelse, John Eares, Jannetje Poúwels.
	Philip Bleklidge, Willempje Slúÿs.	Zacharias.	Lúÿkas Stoútenbúrg, Aaltje Van Deúrse.
20.	Claas Bogert, Grietje Couselje.	Anneke.	Barent Barheÿt, Fÿtje Couselje.
23.	Jan Rosevelt, Heÿltje Olpherts.	Jacobús.	Jacobús Rosevelt, Rachel Rosevelt, Jong: dochter.
27.	Frans Reÿerse, Jenneke Dÿ.	Johannes.	Johannes Man, Annatje Búrger, s. h. v.
30.	Samúel Kip, Margrietje Rÿkman.	Samúel.	Harme Rÿkman, Maria Bratt.
Maÿ 4.	Jan Hibon, barent z.	Aaltje.	Fredrik Sebring, Rachel

A° 1718.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
	Catharina Zebering.		Sebring, h. v. van Johs. Sebring.
Maÿ 4.	Johannes Elsworth, Jannetje Lengleÿ.	Sara.	Jeames Lengleÿ, Sara Kieerstede.
11.	John Crúger, Maria Cúÿler.	Maria.	Abraham Keteltas, Maria Cúÿler, h. v. van Hendrik Cúÿler.
18.	Johannes Marschalk, Annatje Túrk.	Joris.	Poúwlús Túrk, Elizabeth Marschalk.
	Gerret Bras, Helena Post.	Maria.	Hendrik Bras, Orseltje Arents.
	Christoffel van Nes, Rachel Sammans.	Margrietje.	Thomas Sammans, Jacob Sammans, Jannetje Sammans.
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Maÿ 25.	Philippús Van Borssen, Margrietje Willems.	Elizabeth.	Fredrik Willemse, Elizabeth Montanje.
	Fredrik Willemse, Marÿtje Waldron.	Marÿtje.	Jacob Blom, Cornelia de Foreest.
	Jan de Graaf, Marÿtje de Graaf.	Abraham.	Harmen Bússing, Sara Bússing.
Júnÿ 1.	Joris Dÿkman, Catlÿntje Theúnis.	Cornelús.	Cornelús Dÿkman, Elizabeth Dÿkman.
8.	Hendrik Mersjear, Christina Hendriks.	Helena.	Johannes Narbúreÿ, Hester Bonjot.
	Harmanús Rútgers, Catharina Mÿer.	Anthonÿ.	Anthonÿ Rútgers, Cornelia Rútgers, s. h. v.
11.	Willem Bennet, Jnr, Maÿke Laning.	Marÿtje.	John Staff, Aaltje Staff.
	Steven Mildeman, Catharina Van Laar.	Steven.	Barnardús Freerman, Pred: Margrietje Freerman, s. h. v.
15.	Jan Van Pelt, Marÿtje Prÿn.	Elizabeth.	Thomas Slow, Elizabeth Wessels.
18.	Willem Vredenbúrg, Catharina Schot.	Isaac.	Jacobús Goelet, Annatje Vredenbúrg.
22.	Johannes Tiboút, Marÿtje Van Deventer.	Maria.	Theúnis Tieboút, Antje Lakermans.
25.	Adolf de Groof, Rachel Goederús.	Frans.	Jan Hibon, Barents z. Rebecka Goederús.
29.	Fincent Bowdine, Heÿltje Smith.	John.	John Obline, Jannetje Stevens.
	William Hamend, Hester Storm.	Davidt.	Hendrikús Boele, Jannetje Boele, s. h. v.
	Casparús Bosch, Jannetje Maden.	Elsje.	Albartús Coenradús Bosch, Anna Maria Búrk.

A° 1718.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
	Johan. Brestede, Anna Maria Elsworth.	Sÿmon.	Sÿmon Brestede, Elizabeth Conninghem.
Júlÿ 2.	Pieter Post, Catharina Beekman.	Catharina.	Samúel Baÿard, Margareta Baÿard, s. h. v.
	Jacob Yeselsteÿn, Catlÿntje Van de Deúrse.	Marÿtje.	Harmanús Bensing, Aaltje Bensing, s. h. v.
Júlÿ 7.	Jacobús Kwik, Maria Smith.	Abigail.	Andries Abramse, Jaqúemÿntje Abramse, s. h. v.
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Júlÿ 7.	Jan Clerq, Margrietje Van Pelt.	Marÿtje.	Hendrik Van Pelt, Titje Van Pelt, s. h. v.
9.	Cornelús Loúw, Margrietje Van Borssûm.	Maria.	Willem Walton, Maria Walton, s. h. v.
	Jacobús Moene, Grietje Dirks.	Johannes.	Gerret Harsing, Engeltje Búrgers.
13.	Johannes Sebering, Rachel Hibon.	Barent.	Jan Hibon, Catharina Hibon, s. h. v.
19.	Theophilús Elsworth, Sara Verdúyn.	Ariaantje.	Johannes Elsworth, Annetje Elsworth.
	Reÿnier Búrger, Diena Van Gelder.	Harmanús.	Mans Búrger, Teúntje Van Gelder.
27.	Johannes Rÿkman, Cornelia Van Vlek.	Isaac.	Abraham Van Vlecq, Catharina Van Vlecq.
Aúg: 3.	Marinús Roelofse, Diena Iedesse.	Theúnis.	Húÿbert Van den Berg, Tenntje Van den Berg, Catharina Sharp.
	Joseph Heverland, Sara Reÿerse.	William.	Hendrik Tiboút, Sara Ewoúts.
	Boúwt Wesselse, Maria Brestede.	Boút.	Hendrikús Brestede, Geertje Wessels.
6.	Dirk Bensen, Catlÿntje Bocke.	Helena.	Abraham Bocke, Jaqúemÿntje Bocke, Wed.; Ván Hend: Brevoort.
	Johannes de Foreest, Catharina Gerretse, Raverteÿn.	Maria.	Loúwerens Van der Spiegel, Júdith Gerretse, Raverteÿn.
13.	Michiel Cornelússe, Elizabeth de Voúr.	Cornelús.	Cornelús Michielse, Elizabeth Michielse, s. h. v.
17.	Willem Bicker, Elizabeth Bicker.	Willem.	Primes Callent, Súsan Capt. Edúard Blagg Slaavúr.
	Andrew Mansfeeld, Elizabeth Thomson.	Jannetje.	John Thomson, Maria Sipkens.
	Hasúel Mathÿsen, Marretje Rÿke.	Trÿntje.	Pieter Brestede, Grietje Brestede, s. h. v.
20.	Johannes Brestede, Rebecka Onkelbag.	Gerrardús.	Gerret Onkelbag, Jenneke Nieúwkerk.

A° 1718.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
24.	Willem Tihl, Sara De Púw.	Dorathea.	Willem De Púw, Eva Franse.
	Jan Wilckes, Margrietje Dow.	Margrietje.	Jacob Pieterse, Annatje Pieterse, s. h. v.
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Aug : 29.	Hendrik Van de Water, Elizabeth Schilman.	Ann.	Thomas Schilman, Baafje Van de Water.
	Rútgerd Waldrom, Cornelia Maas.	Cornelia.	Gerret de Freest, Cornelia de Freest.
31.	Wilhelmús Beekman, Martha Matt.	Johannes.	Johannis Beekman, Magdalena Beekman, h. v. van Doc^{ter} Gor^{d}. Beekman.
	Jan Van Búŷren, Marŷtje Mŷer.	Catharina.	Johannes Mŷer Andriesz, Cornelia Basset, Wed^{e}.
	Johannes Man, Annatje Búrger.	Gerret.	Gerret Búrger, Sara Búrger, s. h. v.
	Robberd Livingston, J^{r}, Margreta Howarding.	Robert.	Roberd Livinston, Catharina Staats, Wed^{e}.
	Cornelús Túrk, Elizabeth Van Schaik.	Neeltje.	Johannes de Graaf, Annetje Túrk, h. v. van Joh. Túrk.
	Anthonŷ Rútgers, Cornelia Roos.	Cornelia.	Gerret Roos, Aaltje Provoost, Sŷn Súster.
Sept : 3.	Pieter Bant, Martha Whŷt.	Isaac.	Thomas Schilman, Ann. Schilman.
7.	Davidt Provoost, Jonathans z : Christina Pra.	Davidt.	Fredrik Sebring, Elizabeth Miserol.
14.	Philip Van Cortlant, Catharina de Peŷster.	Johannes.	Steve de Lance, Margreta Baŷard.
17.	Abraham Van Deúrse, Lúcretia Bogardús.	Hester.	Franck Chiles, Cornelia Chiles, s. h. v.
21.	Gerret Van Gelder, Anna Qúik.	Petrús.	Johannes Van Gelder, Joh^{s}. z: Belitje Qúik.
	Victoor Bicker, Eva Tenŷk.	Eva.	Júrian Witvelt, Pieternella Tenŷk.
24.	Jacobús Renaúdet, Belitje Hooglant,	Ann.	Davidt Provoost, Helena Hooglant.
	Abraham Blank, Maria Loúwrence.	Isaac.	Isaac De Riemer, Maria Laúrence.
	Frans de Vries, Rachel Eckeson.	Petrús.	Thomas Montanje, Lŷsbeth Eckeson.
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Sept : 24.	Johannes Van Gelder, Harm^{s}. z: Sara Van Deúrse.	Catharina.	Harmanús Van Gelder, Teúntje Van Gelder, s. h. v^{r}.

A° 1718.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
28.	Jacob Sammans, Catlÿntje Bensen.	Elizabeth.	Matheús Bensen, Johans. z: Marretje Van Goese.
	Jan Hibon, Johans z: Antje Stymets.	Catharina.	Jan Hÿer, Jannetje Hÿer, s. h. v.
Ock: 1.	Jacob Goelet, Jnr, Catharina Boele.	Catharina.	Jacobús Goelet, Sr, Catharina Boele, h. v. van Jacob Boele.
Ock: 5.	Frans Van Dÿk, Resúle Montras.	Petrús.	Casparús Blank, Angnietje Blank, s. h. v.
	Hendrikús Van der Spiegel, Anneke Provoost.	Wilhelmús.	Samúel Provoost, Aafje Provoost, h. v. van Will. Provoost.
	Pieter De Groof, Rebecka Goederús, Jnr.	Pieter.	Adolph De Groof, Jenneke De Groof, Wede.
	Isaac Bratt, Dievertje Wessels.	Barent.	Barent Bratt en Jacob Bratt, Súsanna Bratt en Antje Van de Boog.
		Margrietje.	Samúel Pel, Margrietje Wessels.
	Hans Kierstede, Maria Van Vlecq.	Isaac.	Jacobús Kierstede, Sara Van Ranst.
12.	Egbert Van Búrssom, Elizabeth Bensen.	Trÿntje.	Dirk Bensen, Elizabeth Redleÿ.
22.	Willem Rome, Sara Túrk.	Hester.	Johannes Romen, Annatje Marschalk.
26.	Gidion Lÿnse, Jannetje Herres.	Elizabeth.	Joort Lÿnse, Elizabeth Lÿnse, s. h. v.
29.	Jeremiah Borres, Cornelia Eckeson.	Abraham.	Lúÿkas Stoútenbúrg, Aplonÿ Van Aarnem.
Nov: 9.	Jacob Dÿkman, Jannetje Kierse.	Jan.	Gerret Dÿkman, Catharina Baerk.
	Andries Coejemans, Geertrúÿ Staats.	Johanna.	Isaac Goúverneúr, Jannetje Koejemans, Wed., Van Dirk Bensen.
	Samúel Janson, Marÿtje Van Pelt.	Jannetje.	Jan Van Pelt, Elsje Hendriks.
	Nicolaas Dalÿ, Elizabeth Crigier.	Catharina.	Samúel Philips, Cornelia Dalÿ.
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Nov: 9.	Cornelús Romme, Maria Kierstede.	Sara.	Willem Elseworth, Pieternella Elseworth.
	Theúnis Van Woert, Angnietje Van der Spiegel.	Elizabeth.	Rÿkert Van Dam, Annatje Van der Spiegel.
	Anthonÿ Bÿvank, Teúntje Laning.	Evert.	Edúard Stúward, Wÿntje Bÿvank.
13.	Hendrikús Kermer, Jaqúemÿntje Ravesteÿn.	Maria.	Johannes de Foreest, Trÿntje de Foreest, s. h. v.

THE EIGENBRODTS OF NEW YORK.

By the Rev. Beverley R. Betts.

The family of Eigenbrodt has been established in New York for less than a hundred years; but it has made a reputation which is well worth preserving. It has been a part of the work of The Record, from its beginning, not only to collect genealogical details, useful indeed, yet by no means light and easy reading, but also to give, from time to time, biographical sketches of worthies who have done their duty in their day and generation. The Eigenbrodts have been eminently good citizens and good men. They have always been modest and unobtrusive; but they have exercised a great and permanent influence upon society.

The father, Lewis Ernest Andrew Eigenbrodt, the celebrated Principal of Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, New York, was the son of Wilhelm Ernest Eigenbrodt, who had been in early life a lieutenant of cavalry in the Dutch service, by his intermarriage with Elizabeth Dorothy, daughter of M. Henri, a Metropolitan in the Lutheran Church, living at Grossen Gerau, near the Rhine. The young Lewis was born September 22, 1773, at Lauterbach, an entailed estate of his father's in the Lordship of Itta, a Landgraviate of Hesse-Darmstadt. He was educated first under a private tutor, and afterwards at the Gymnasium of Cerback in the principality of Waldeck. He entered the University of Giessen and graduated thence in 1793, after a full course in Divinity. He was master of seven languages, skilled in mathematics, astronomy, and engineering, and distinguished for his attainments in general literature. Mr. Eigenbrodt came to the United States in September, 1793. He lived for four years at New Barbadoes, New Jersey, employing himself in private tuition and in prosecuting his studies in languages and the higher sciences. On the 14th of August, 1797, he became Principal of Union Hall Academy in Jamaica, L. I., which had then been recently established. It was founded in 1792, and built by subscriptions. Among the contributors were George Clinton and John Jay. It was incorporated the same year upon the application of James Foster and forty-nine other gentlemen. Its infancy appears to have been a troublous one; for in its first five years it had no less than seven principals, among whom was the accomplished but eccentric William Martin Johnson, a sort of modern Crichton, whom indeed he resembled, not only in his marvellous learning, but in his misfortunes and his early death. Under Mr. Eigenbrodt's rule the Academy entered immediately upon a career of prosperity and renown. His zeal, his ability, and his learning won for him a high reputation; scholars flocked to him from distant States, and even from the West India Islands, which were then in the zenith of their prosperity. Among his distinguished or favorite scholars may be named Bishop De Lancey and the Rev. Drs. Creighton, Forbes, and Morton, eminent as churchmen; William Betts and John Van Buren, distinguished lawyers; Edward Delafield, a celebrated physician; James H. Hackett, educated for the bar, but who afterwards made himself famous in another way; Frederic de Peyster, James de Peyster, Frederic King,* Sir Thomas Finlay, and many other

* Frederic King was the youngest son of Rufus King, of Jamaica, and a physician of great ability and promise. He died at an early age in 1829. Sir Thomas Finlay was the eldest son of David Finlay, a young Irish gentleman, who went to Santa

gentlemen of honor and repute. Dr. Eigenbrodt was at the head of the Academy for more than thirty years. Three years after his lamented death, which occurred in the fulness of his usefulness, and in the ripeness of his manhood, at the age of fifty-five, his place was filled by the late Henry Onderdonk, Jr., who proved a worthy and competent successor. Mr. Onderdonk was a native Long Islander, a cousin of the late Bishop Onderdonk, a scion of a family which has been settled in North Hempstead for two centuries. He was born June 11, 1804. He graduated at Columbia College, New York, in 1827. He was an elegant and accomplished classical scholar and an admirable teacher. He was made Principal of Union Hall Academy in 1832, and finally retired from it in 1865. From that time to his death, June 22, 1886, he devoted himself to literary labors. The old Academy, as it was called, in which Dr. Eigenbrodt taught, was appropriated in 1820 to a female department which was then established, and was used for that purpose until 1840, when it was accidentally destroyed by fire. This school is still carried on in a handsome building, erected for its use in 1843. A new and larger building, completed in 1820, was used as the boys' school, until about ten or twelve years ago, when it was converted into dwelling-houses, and the male department of that celebrated Academy was discontinued. It was crushed, in fact, like many other academies, between the upper and the nether millstone of the private schools of New York and the modern free schools.

On the 18th of October, 1799, the day of the funeral, Mr. Eigenbrodt delivered an oration on General Washington. He married, October 5, 1805, Sarah, daughter of David Lamberson, a well-known and respected citizen of Jamaica. In 1825 he received the degree of LL.D. from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. He died August 30, 1828. "In his manners," says Thompson in his History of Long Island, "Dr. Eigenbrodt was modest and unpretending; in his habits, temperate and retiring; and in all the endearing relations of husband, father, citizen, and friend, kind, affectionate, generous, and exemplary. There are those who have enjoyed a more brilliant reputation and filled a larger space in the public eye; but none in whom the mild and gentle virtues have shone more clearly, or by whom they have been more steadily and effectively inculcated." Dr. Eigenbrodt, as at that time was very usual with German Lutherans, conformed at an early age to the English Church; he was a devout member and an efficient vestryman of Grace Church, Jamaica, and his remains repose in the parish church-yard.

His eldest son, George Lewis Eigenbrodt, was born in Jamaica, Sept. 11, 1808. He graduated from Union College, Schenectady. In 1854, he married Mary daughter of George Sheafe, of Philadelphia, and grand-daughter of Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, President of the Convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States, and first speaker

Cruz as manager (a position then ordinarily filled by young men of birth and education) of the estates of Becksgrove and Clermont, at that time the property of Manning Lake. Mr. Lake's daughters and heiresses, Maria and Susanna, married respectively David Finlay and Samuel Betts. The Finlays afterwards returned to Ireland, and the estates came into the possession of Mr. Betts. The emancipation of the blacks, however, with other causes, led to their alienation a few years after his death. Among Dr. Eigenbrodt's West Indian scholars, were also John Finlay and a cousin, Edward Lake; and if the memory of the writer serve him rightly, the late Lewis Cruger. Richard Brush, probably the last survivor of the scholars of that age, died at Jamaica, L. I., on the second of April, 1887, in his 87th year.

of the House of Representatives. Mrs. Eigenbrodt was a double first cousin of the Rev. William A. Muhlenberg, D.D., whose mother was a sister of Mr. Sheafe, and whose father was Henry William Muhlenberg, a brother of Mrs. Sheafe. Mrs. Eigenbrodt died in November, 1882, and Mr. Eigenbrodt, March 7, 1867. They left no children. Both were buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

The second son, David Lamberson Eigenbrodt, was born Sept. 5, 1810. He graduated from Washington, now Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, in 1831, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1835. He was at one time a surgeon in the New York Hospital, and at another physician in charge of the cholera hospital at Bellevue, during the pestilence in New York. In April, 1838, he went to St. Jago de Cuba and there practised medicine for fifteen years. Returning to New York in 1853, he lived privately for several years, devoting himself to quiet study and works of benevolence and charity. In 1858, he was persuaded by the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg to organize both the Surgical and Medical Departments of St. Luke's Hospital, then just established, and to take charge of that Institution, as its first resident physician. He was well qualified for this work by his long and varied professional experience. He gave his valuable and faithful services gratuitously for a year, and at the end of that time again retired to private life. Greatly honored and beloved while living, he died lamented, January 3, 1880.

The third son, William Ernest Eigenbrodt, is a clergyman. He was born at Jamaica, June 10, 1813. He received his early training at Union Hall Academy, and graduated at Columbia College, New York in 1831. He completed his professional studies in the General Theological Seminary in New York in 1838, and was ordained deacon by the Right Reverend Benjamin T. Onderdonk, Bishop of New York, July 1, 1838. He was ordained priest by Bishop De Lancey, July 14, 1839. While he was still a student and before his ordination, he was called to the rectorship of St. Peter's Church, Bainbridge, Chenago Co., N. Y., of which church he took charge in the early summer of 1838. In 1842, he removed to Grace Church, afterwards known as St. Paul's, Rochester, Monroe County, New York. In 1846, he was made Rector of All Saints' Church, New York, succeeding the Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D.D., who was at that time transferred to Trinity. The latter distinguished divine was connected with Trinity Church until his death in 1878, and rose to the position of Assistant Rector. Dr. Haight had the special charge of Trinity Church for many years, where his Wednesday lectures, delivered in the middle of the day, drew crowds of business men to hear him. In 1855, Columbia College, upon nomination by the late William Betts, conferred the degree of S.T.D. upon Mr. Eigenbrodt, and in 1884, the General Theological Seminary gave him the same degree. From 1858 to 1862, Dr. Eigenbrodt was associate minister of Calvary Church, New York, of which the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, LL.D., was then the Rector.* In the latter year Dr. Eigenbrodt was elected Professor of Pastoral Theology in the General Theological Seminary, New York, a position which he still

* Dr. Hawks withdrew from Calvary Church in the early part of the civil war in consequence of certain political dissensions in his congregation. After a brief retirement at Staten Island, he took charge of a church in New York, which was built for him by some of his many devoted friends. His successor at Calvary Church was the Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, the present Bishop of Western New York.

retains. Dr. Eigenbrodt succeeded Dr. Haight in 1854, as Secretary of the Convention of the Diocese of New York, and continued in office for twenty-nine successive years until 1883, a period of time covering the whole active episcopate of the late Bishop Horatio Potter. He was also Secretary of the Standing Committee of that Convention from 1860 to 1885.

In addition to pastoral work and the arduous duties of his professor's chair, this energetic and accomplished divine has found time, not only to give much thought and labor to the affairs of various religious corporations with which he has been connected, but also to pursue his private studies. Dr. Eigenbrodt has given much attention to the study of church law, and his opinions and advice, especially in difficult cases, are sought for and highly valued by churchmen in all parts of the country.

Before leaving this branch of the subject the writer desires to make his acknowledgments to the Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt, who has for many years been his esteemed and personal friend, for the promptness and fullness with which that gentleman responded to his request for the information which was necessary to enable him to prepare the present sketch. The account of Captain Charles Eigenbrodt, which is immediately to follow, will be taken word for word from Dr. Eigenbrodt's letter.

The fourth son of the elder Dr. Eigenbrodt, was his namesake, Lewis Ernest Andrew. He was born September 21, 1821, and died June 4, 1844, at the early age of twenty-two. The fifth son was Charles Sayres Eigenbrodt, born March 20, 1825. "Full of spirit and enterprise," says his brother, "he joined a band of pioneers who went to California in 1849.* There he passed fifteen years and won great respect in the communities with which he was associated in various enterprises. When the civil war broke out it found him established on a beautiful and valuable ranch at Alameda; but his sense of duty to his country and its government impelled him to offer his services in the army. He raised in California a batialion of cavalry, and in March, 1863, he brought them on to Washington, where they were enrolled in the regiment of the second Massachusetts Cavalry. They were at once put into service and kept actively employed in very dangerous places and suffered very severely. He was a brave and noble officer, beloved by his comrades and men; and fell while he was at the head of his force, and leading them in a charge in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, on the 21st day of August, 1864; "giving" he adds, "his life most nobly for his country."

The sixth son, Frederick Henri, was born July 11, 1827, and died in infancy, September 13, 1828.

The eldest daughter, Catharine Louisa, was born April 4, 1815. In 1852 she married Charles, son of Peter Ledyard and Mary Bruce Vandervoort. He died October 4, 1866. Mrs. Vandervoort died May 6, 1881, leaving no children. Both are buried in the parish churchyard at Jamaica, where also lie the elder Dr. Eigenbrodt and his wife, and their children, David, Charles, and Frederick.

The second daughter, Sallie, is still living, and is unmarried. The third daughter, Elizabeth Dorothy, was married in 1859 to the Rev. Dr. Theodore A. Eaton, at that time, and still, rector of St. Clement's Church, New York. Mr. Eaton is a son of the late venerable Dr. Asa

* Among the pioneers of 1848 and 1849, were many young New Yorkers of high social standing. One of the sons of Robert Emmet, Temple, wisely devoting himself to his profession, rose to high judicial honors in California.

Eaton, who was for many years rector of old Christ Church, Boston, Massachusetts. Both are still living.

This is a brief sketch of a family whose career in New York has been, if not long, certainly useful and indeed distinguished. The father, a wise and learned teacher, and a good man, helped to form the characters and mould the minds of many men, who were themselves, in their turn, the guides and leaders of their generation in the higher walks of life. Two of the sons, following the liberal professions of medicine and divinity, have led industrious and useful lives, which have made not less deep and permanent an impression upon society. A third, as a soldier, did his duty, and lost, at an early age, a life, which gave as fair a promise of future usefulness. It is to be regretted that the history of the Eigenbrodts of New York is likely to close with the second generation. In its native land, indeed, it has maintained, and still maintains, its character and position. Its members have held high office at the Court of Darmstadt. One of them has been a Privy Councillor, another a celebrated physician; but in this State, the family is likely to end in its only surviving member. Apart, however, from the good that it has done, its career has been an example of virtue and of duty. The Eigenbrodts have been a family of a high Christian character, the aim of whose lives has been to promote the glory of God, and to do their duty to their fellow-men, modestly and unobtrusively, it may be, yet efficiently and well.

THE GRAVE-STONE OF MARY WILLET.

By Commander Edward Hooker, U.S.N.

Some months ago I discovered that an error existed upon the grave-stone of Mrs. Thomas Willet, but having been told that Savage in his Genealogical Dictionary had pointed out and explained the error, I took no further note of it, until, a few days ago, when having an opportunity to see what Savage had to say about it, I did so, and was surprised to find that he had utterly failed to explain it, while he made the matter worse by assuming that the stone was erected to the second wife, and described her as the only wife; neither of which is correct.

Savage also says, "Probably the year of death was eighteen years earlier" than that given on the stone, though he gives no reason for saying eighteen rather than sixteen or nineteen, or any other number of years, and such a mistake in the date would certainly be an unaccountable one. The inscription reads:

1699.
Here lyeth y^{e} body of
y^{e} vertuous $^{Mrs.}$ Mary
Willet, wife to thomas
Willet esq^{r} who died
January y^{e} 8, about y^{e} 65
year of her age
Anno
Daughter to
y^{e} Wor^{ll} John
Brown esq^{r}
Deceased.

The first part of the inscription is upon the headstone and the last part on the footstone.

This inscription tells its story very plainly, and there can be no question as to which wife it commemorates, while it does not say anything about her being his only wife.

There is a mistake in the date, not the cumbersome and unaccountable one suggested by Savage, but one very simple and very easily accounted for, while it is one of considerable importance if not properly understood.

In cutting the date the stone-cutter has reversed a 6 and made it a 9, so that the date reads 1699 when it should read 1669; that is all, and with this correction the inscription is made perfectly correct.

Thomas Willet's second wife was not buried near him, and the reason is very plain.

His first wife, Mary Brown—to whom the stone above referred to was erected—died January 8th, 1669. He married Sept. 19, 1671, for his second wife, Joanna, widow of Peter Prudden. Thomas Willet died August 4th, 1674, leaving this second wife a widow, and soon afterward she married for her third husband John Bishop, of Boston, and without a doubt she died there, and her grave is by the side of that of her third husband, and if any stone marks the grave it bears the name of Joanna Bishop.

Savage is also in error in recording this marriage. He says John Bishop married Joanna, daughter of Capt. Thomas Willet and widow of Peter Prudden. This is not so. Thomas Willet had no daughter Joanna, and John Bishop married Joanna, daughter of ——— Boyse, of Edgeton, England, and widow first of Peter Prudden, and second of Thomas Willet.

THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN JOSEPH ORMISTON AND JAMES ALEXANDER.

Communicated by Miss Elizabeth Clarkson Jay.

An entire and exact copy of the agreement between Joseph Ormiston and James Alexander upon the coming of the latter to America.

It is mutually agreed betwixt Joseph Ormston of London, Merchant, and James Alexander, Gent., that whereas the said James Alexander doth carry with him to New York and Jersey, a cargo of goods, amounting to the value of eighty pounds sterling or thereabouts, the said Joseph doth insure to the said James Alexander that he shall receive them at the rate of one hundred and eighty pounds of that country money, for one hundred here, free of all charges, and what he shall fall short thereof, he will pay the same to his order at sight, and also the said James Alexander doth agree to pay to the said Joseph whatever he shall sell for more than the rate above mentioned.

Witness our hands at London
this 12th May, 1715. Joseph Ormston
witness Chas. Dunster. James Alexander.

Mr. James Alexander, London, April, 1716.

Sir:

We the under Subscribing Proprietors of the Province of New Jersey, having received a very good character of you both with regard to your pro-

bity and honesty, as also of your vigilance and application, have appointed you to be the Receiver General and Collector of the Quit Rents, and the arrears that are due thereupon, and according we do enclosed, send you our commission with full power and authority to act in that station, as also an order from his Majesty, our most gracious King to the Governor, to admit and countenance you in the execution of the office.

The Quit Rent Roll we do presume will be delivered to you by Mr. John Barclay, whereby you will see the names of every land holder, and the respective sums each is to pay for Quit Rent of the number of acres possessed, who must produce receipts to acquit them of arrearages.

We presume that the whole will amount to about £350 sterling per annum, which is equal if not superior to £500 per annum of the country money.

We believe that the strange distractions and divisions that prevailed under Basses administration, and the few last years of the Proprietors, have brought many of the people into a belief, that nothing is overdue, because they have been disused to pay, but we desire you to spare none of them, but consult with the best in the country upon proper methods to compel them, and if there should happen that such a corrupt jury should be found as contrary to all justice (which is as clear by the patents on our side as the sun) to bring in a verdict against us, we desire you to lodge an appeal, and to send over all the necessary papers and instructions for determining of it here. We hope you will not tread in the corrupt paths and steps of your predecessors in this post, but in a faithful honest discharge of the trust committed to you.

Pursue those methods that will most tend to our interest, to be diligent in recovering what money you can of such as are both willing and able to pay, and please to remit the same either in gold or good Bills of Exchange unto J. Edward Rickier, or Richier, of Aldermanbury, till our further order.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The Petition of the Proprietors of Nova Cesarea, or New Jersey in America.

Humbly sheweth. That the Proprietors have at their very great charge settled and cultivated that Province, and to promote the peopling thereof, have granted to the inhabitants several very great tracts of land (which they are in possession of), the Proprietors only reserving to themselves a small acknowledgement as quit rent.

That the Proprietors have appointed James Alexander, gent., to be their receiver and Collector-General of the said reserved rents.

They therefore humbly pray that his Majesty would be pleased to direct his Governor of the said province to admit the said Mr. Alexander into his office of Collector and Receiver-General of the said rents, and to be aiding and assisting him therein, and speedily to determine all controversies concerning the same according to the known laws and statutes.

Joseph Ormston,
Joseph Ormston, for Joseph Wright,
Chas. Dunstar,
Chas. Dominique,
Robt. Michael,
Chas. Michael,
John Whiting.

AMERICA HERALDICA.*

SECOND NOTICE.

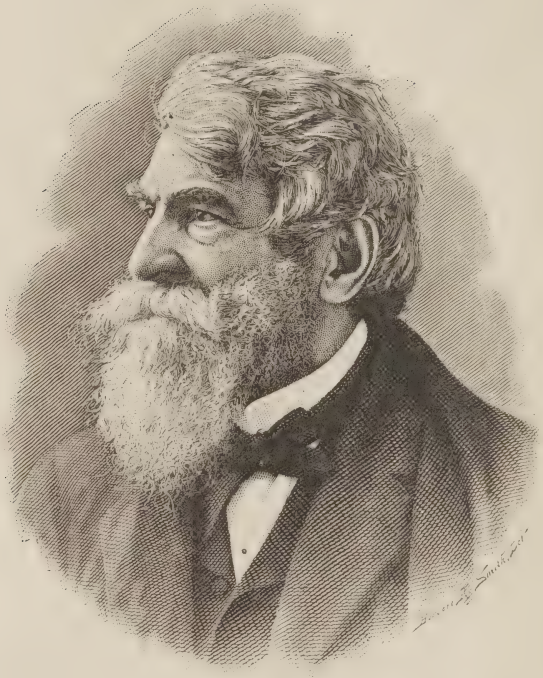
THIS singularly sumptuous and laborious work is now completed. It consists of sixteen large plates, each containing as many coats of arms properly drawn in gold, silver, and colors; of a large number of coats of arms engraved, but not tinctured; of the crests and mottoes attached to each; and of brief accounts of the families to which they respectively belong. Great pains have been taken to secure accuracy and authenticity. No arms have been admitted except such as have been known to have been borne by successive generations since the beginning of the eighteenth century. An appendix contains an alphabetical index giving the blazon or technical description of the arms in the plates, a supplementary index of old American families not mentioned in the book itself, with engravings of their arms, and many corrections and additions. A vocabulary of heraldic terms, prepared by Charles E. S. Rasay, follows; and the volume ends with a modest and well-written "postscript," by Mr. Vermont himself. In a former notice we said that the conception of this work was excellent and the mechanical execution admirable. Now, with the complete work before us, we are able to add that the conception has been carried out and that Mr. Vermont has shown himself to be a skilful herald and has done a work which is in all respects honest, true, and trustworthy. The readers of the review of the first two parts in the January RECORD, will remember that those parts were criticised freely and strictly, possibly indeed, with unnecessary energy. Our purpose, however, was, in the most friendly spirit, to impress upon the minds of the author and his clients, the necessity of perfect accuracy and of extreme carefulness. Our remarks appear to have been received in the spirit in which they were made. Mr. Vermont has taken very great pains to work out the plan which he mentions in his preface, of producing a "complete and final list of American families having proved peremptorily their ancestral right to coat-armor." This, however, he appears to have found a more onerous undertaking than he had anticipated; and in his postscript, he modestly, but rightly, describes his work as a "comprehensive, but not in any way exhaustive book." In this modification of his original design the author has shown wisdom and judgment. To expect final and complete results would be hardly reasonable; and to assume to have attained them might give just offence to any honorable families which, in the greatness of his labors, he might have happened to overlook. Accuracy, carefulness, and thoroughness are all that can be asked for in a work like this, unique in its conception and design, though modelled to some extent upon the *Livres d'Or* of older countries. These things have been accomplished; and the work may be safely regarded as an authority, so far, at all events, as the authenticity of the arms, and the right of the families to bear them are concerned. With regard to the derivations from English or continental stocks, we will give no opinion. Doubtless, many of the pedigrees can be verified; in some

* America Heraldica. A Compilation of Coats of Arms, Crests, and Mottoes of Prominent American Families Settled in this Country before 1800. Edited by E. de V. Vermont. Illustrated by Henry Rykers. Folio. New York: Brentano Brothers, 1887.

cases, the information given in the text and by the arms does little more than point out the direction in which inquiries may profitably be made; and in others, old and honorable families have been contented to live on and do their duty in successive generations and have taken no pains to trace their descent beyond their respective founders. Mr. Vermont, however, has taken great pains to be accurate, and in every case, has pointed out precisely what is known, neither more nor less, and he has done wisely; for the days are passed in which vague family traditions can be accepted as authentic history. Modern genealogists require proof and evidence.

Mr. Vermont had added a seventeenth sheet of colored plates, containing corrected drawings of sixteen coats of arms which had been drawn wrong at first, either by reason of his having been led astray by false information, or of mistakes on the part of his artists; and he has made in his index many important corrections, and has inserted much new information. The index itself is a valuable work. We have already described it, and we will now merely commend the carefulness and general accuracy of Mr. Vermont's blazoning. To blazon well with clearness and conciseness, is the test of the capacity of a true herald. There may be occasionally a little stiffness or unnecessary repetition, and we are disposed to think that there are too many commas and semicolons. The best modern authorities, such as Gough, Howard, and Nichols, use as little punctuation as possible. These, however, are but trifles. The real object, conciseness and clearness, has been attained. Mr. Rasay, in his vocabulary, has given what Mr. Vermont justly calls a "series of definitions, which combine happily—in our opinion—a finished originality of expression with a due respect for accepted traditions." This praise is merited; yet we must be pardoned if we say that there are occasional inaccuracies. Affrontée, for instance, is not the same as gardant. In the former case the whole figure is turned toward the spectator, in the latter only the face. The difference may be easily seen in the attitude of the lion in the crest of Scotland and of the lions in the arms of England. Bendways and fessways are not necessarily the same as in bend and in fess. Confrontée, terrass, and tiercé are French terms of art which are less familiar, and perhaps not as expressive as the English, respecting each other, mount in base, and triparted. Counterpassant is not passing in opposite directions, but passing to the sinister. A garb is not a sheaf of grain but a wheat-sheaf. If it be of any other grain it must be specified, as a garb of barley or of rye. Passant is the walking of beasts of prey, trippant of beasts of chase. These, however, are but trifling blemishes. The work does Mr. Rasay great credit.

We will say a few words about some of the arms, not now by way of criticism, which Mr. Vermont's candor and diligence have happily rendered unnecessary, but only as a slight addition to the information which he gives. We have not been able to find the arms of Endicott and Brattle in our large manuscript French and English Ordinaries, nor indeed anywhere else; yet they appear to be both authentic and genuine. We are disposed to prefer Mr. Vermont's second blazon of the Winslow arms to the first, since it approaches nearer to that in Gore's roll, and those given by Burke and Berry. The drawing, however, is a little different from that in the plate. Gore's roll gives for Checkley or Chickley, Azure a chevron between three mullets or. The field argent, as given by Mr.



Geo Smith

Vermont, is an obvious misprint. The book plate of the late Bishop Provoost, we honestly confess, has been a source of perplexity to us for many years. The paternal arms, which, however, cannot be made out very distinctly, are different from those of any French family of Prevost, and we have not been able to find them in any ordinary, nor have we been able to verify Mr. Vermont's suggestion that the impaled arms are those of some old form of Provoost. They are English, and belong to Bomsted. How they came into the bishop's bearings, however, is a mystery which we will not undertake to solve. The late Bishop Hopkins, of an Irish branch of the Coventry family, brought with him from Ireland his paternal arms in their unaugmented form: Sable on a chevron between three pistols or as many roses gules. The modern arms of the Maryland Hopkinses appear to have been founded upon these, though they have not made out their relationship to the old Warwickshire family, which, as Dr. Hopkins tells us, was of standing and repute as long ago as the time of Richard II. The Lawrences of Iver, perhaps more familiarly known as of St. Ives, who bore the augmented arms which Mr. Vermont rightly attributes to them, appear to have been an offshoot from the old Ashton family. It was perfectly well known to us many years ago, that the relationship of the American Lawrences (except, probably, those of Jamaica, W. I.) to these old families was a matter of conjecture only; and so it has continued to this day. We beg respectfully to say that not all descendants of the Lawrences are affected by any "fond belief" in vague traditions which cannot be verified. The arms painted on the late Mr. Beekman's carriage gave a swan's neck or, in base, instead of the second rose. We do not undertake to explain this variation; we merely mention it. A drawing made by us many years ago from an old engraving of the Van Wyck arms gives them as they are in Plate XVII.; but it adds two griffins argent for supporters, the dexter holding a banner, sable a cross or, the staff of the last, the sinister a banner as the inescutcheon. The shield is ensigned with a ducal coronet. Finally, we thank Mr. Vermont for his excellent drawing of the great seal of the United States. We are almost disposed to regret that it did not occur to him to perpetuate the memory of the true arms of the State of New York, of which an admirable painting exists at Columbia College; but which are likely to be lost and forgotten, if they are to be permitted to be superseded by the curious substitute for them which has lately been set forth at Albany by men who may be statesmen, but who certainly are not heralds.

B. R. B.

GEN. GEORGE SEARS GREENE.

The ancestors of Major-General George Sears Greene were among the early settlers of the State of Rhode Island and Providence plantations. He is the son of Caleb Greene, and his wife Sarah Robinson Greene, daughter of Thomas Greene. He was born in the village of Apponaug, Warwick, R. I., 6th May, 1801. His ancestor, John Greene, surgeon, the emigrant, came from Salisbury, England, where he was married, where his seven children were baptized, and where the records of his

marriage and of the baptisms of his children are extant on the Register of Saint Thomas's Church. The eldest son, Major John Greene, who was fifteen years old at the emigration, and as agent for the colony, often visited and tarried in England, used for his seal the arms of the Greenes of Northamptonshire, England, indicating, with other circumstances, a descent from that distinguished family. For three generations previous to the emigration, the ancestors of John Greene resided on their estate at Bowridge Hill, in the Parish of Gillingham, Dorsetshire.

His paternal ancestors resided for five generations in the village where he was born. They were farmers and owners and operators of a grist-mill, saw-mill, and fulling-mill, supplying the wants of the town and vicinity. After the embargo, which destroyed the commerce of the country, the water power was used by his father for a cotton manufactory. He had the advantages of a good proprietors' village school. At the age of fifteen he was, at Wrentham, Mass., placed under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Fisk, pastor of the Congregational Church in that town, and later under the tuition of the principal of the academy of that place, to prepare for a collegiate course; after completing these preliminary studies, he entered the store, for the sale of domestic goods, of Mr. Henry Jacobs, merchant, on Pearl Street, New York, where he passed an idle winter. There was then (with no railways, and the North River closed) scarcely any trade in the winter in that line. The prospect was discouraging for a mercantile future. Through the kindness of Major Thayer, the superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, his name was presented to the Secretary of War, who gave him an appointment of Cadet in the United States Military Academy. He was admitted to the academy after being duly examined, 24th June, 1819. After the due course of study he was graduated second in his class, on 1st of July, 1823, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the Third Regiment of Artillery. In the last year of his academic course, in addition to the studies of his class, he performed the duties of Assistant Professor, and daily taught a section of cadets in mathematics. For the first four years after graduating, he was attached to the Military Academy: for three years he was Assistant Instructor in Mathematics, and subsequently Assistant Professor in the Department of Engineering. In 1827 he joined his regiment, and served at Bellona Arsenal, Va.; Fort Wolcott, Newport Harbor; Fort Independence, Boston Harbor; Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine, and on ordnance duty at Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Maine; with the incidental duties of Post-Quartermaster and Commissary. On 31st May, 1829, in due course, by casualties of the service, he was promoted to be First Lieutenant. In 1824 he was attached to the Artillery School of practice at Fort Monroe, Va., for a few months, as Assistant Professor of Mathematics, but the academic course was not then organized, and he returned to his position at West Point. In 1835 he was granted leave of absence to the date of his resignation, 30th June, 1836. On the acceptance of his resignation in 1835, he entered on the practice of his profession of civil engineer, and was engaged on the Wilmington and Andover Railway in Massachusetts, the humble beginning of the Boston and Portland Railway.

In 1837 he was one of the engineers appointed to survey and locate the railway from Charleston, S. C., to Cincinnati, Ohio; the great project to which the distinguished Senator, Robert Young Hayne, devoted

himself with energy, and died while prosecuting this great work, which, when completed, it was confidently hoped, would not only bring the products of the then great West to Charleston, as a market and entrepot; and by means of direct and advantageous intercourse, bring the people of the Northwest into sympathy with the political feelings and projects of the statesmen of South Carolina. Mr. Greene, with two parties in the field, surveyed and located the line of railway from a point between Flat-Rock and Ashville, down the hill-bound valley of the French Broad River to the Cumberland, and across the Cumberland Mountains into Kentucky; while other parties completed the surveys to Cincinnati and to Columbia, S. C.

Subsequently he was engaged in surveying the coal mines in the Alleghany Mountains in Maryland, and locating and constructing railways to convey the products of the mines to market; in constructing railways in Massachusetts, the Kennebec and Portland Railway in Maine, the Providence and Bristol Railway in Rhode Island.

In 1838 he was appointed engineer in charge of the extension of the Water Works of the Croton Aqueduct Department of the city of New York, and was engaged in constructing the new reservoir in the Central Park, and its appurtenances. On 20th January, 1862, he was commissioned by Gov. E. D. Morgan, Colonel of the 60th Regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry, then organized and in the service of the United States, of which he immediately took command, at the Relay House on the Baltimore and Washington Railway, which was thus stationed with other troops to keep open the communication between the capital and the East, through Maryland. 28th April, 1862, he was appointed, and on May 18, 1862, received the commission of Brigadier-General of Volunteers in the service of the United States, and joined the command of Major-General Banks in the Shenandoah Valley, on May 24, 1862, at Strasburgh; the next day, before being assigned to a brigade, the enemy, under the enterprising Jackson, attacked our outposts in our rear and forced a precipitate retreat to Winchester, where a slight resistance was made on 26th of May, 1862, and the retreat continued to the Potomac River and to Maryland.

Brigadier-General Greene, not being assigned to a command, served on the staff of the commanding general. In Maryland, he was assigned to the 3d Brigade, 2d Division (Augur's) of the 12th Army Corps; served in the Northern Virginia Campaign, July–August, 1862; engaged at the battle of Cedar Mountain 9th August, 1862, where the casualties of the service placed him in command of 2d Division of the 12th Army Corps. In command of his division, in skirmish near White Sulphur Springs, near Warrenton, Va., August 24, 1862, in the retreat to the heights opposite Washington; Pope's campaign, September, 1862, and Maryland campaign, September and October, 1862; battle of Antietam, September, 1862, where his division defeated the enemy in an attempt by them to capture a battery, with great loss to the enemy (he had a horse shot under him while at the front); and at defence of Harper's Ferry, Sept. 18–October 10, 1862. On sick leave of absence, Oct. 10 to 30, 1862; assumed command of his brigade, Oct. 30, 1862; in operations in Shenandoah Valley and near the Potomac, between Harper's Ferry and Acquia Creek, Nov. 1, 1862, to April 28, 1863; in the Rap-

pahannock campaign (Army of the Potomac), April, May, 1863; being engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2 and 4, 1863; in Pennsylvania campaign (Army of the Potomac), June and July, 1863; being engaged in the battle of Gettysburgh, July 2 and 3, 1863, where his brigade was left to defend the right of our position at Culp's Hill; the Twelfth Corps, with the exception of his Third Brigade, having been moved from their position on the right about six o'clock in the afternoon of the 2d of July. Brigadier-General Greene's command was vigorously attacked by the enemy with superior forces, about the beginning of the nightfall, and a fierce attack continued till ten o'clock at night, when the attack ceased. At early dawn of the 3d of July the Twelfth Corps returned to drive the enemy from the position which they had taken in the night; and after a heavy cannonading, the position was occupied by our troops. The enemy attacked the Third Brigade at Culp's Hill, making repeated charges (from early in the morning till 10 A.M., when the fighting ceased), which were repulsed; about sixty prisoners were taken, who, being forced up to the lines, lay down and surrendered.

He received a contusion on the chest from a spent ball on the 3d of July; was engaged in pursuit of the enemy to Washington, Va., July, 1863; in guarding the line of the Rappahannock, August and September, 1863; in the movement of the Twelfth Army Corps to join the army of the Cumberland at Chattanooga, by rail through Washington, Cumberland, Md., Parkersburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Nashville; in command at Murfreesboro', Tenn., Oct. 2–23; on march to Lookout Valley, October, 1863; combat at Wauhatchie, Oct. 28, 1863, where in a night attack he was severely wounded, being shot through the upper jaw and disabled from commanding; in hospital; on sick leave; and on court-martial duty to Jan. 25, 1865, when he joined a detachment at Newbern, N. C., on its way to reinforce General Sherman and open communication with him for supplies; at battle of Kinston, N. C., where, being unattached, he volunteered on staff of General Cox; he had a horse shot under him in this fight. In command of a brigade in opening communications between Kinston and Goldsborough. Assigned to command of a brigade in General Slocum's command and General Baird's division; commanded the advance-guard on the march to Raleigh, when a puerile resistance was made, with a howitzer and a few mounted men; the last attempt to oppose Sherman's army. On the arrival of the army and the departure of the troops to their homes, he was employed on court-martial duty till April, 1866, when, on the last day of that month, he was honorably discharged the service of the United States, having secured, on the 13th day of March, 1865, the commission of Major-General by Brevet of U. S. Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the rebellion.*

At the close of the war, Major-General Greene returned to the practice of his profession of civil engineer, and to the position previously

* The following law was enacted at the close of the war: "1225. All persons who have served during the war as volunteers in the army of the United States, and have been honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, shall be entitled to bear the official title and upon occasions of ceremony to wear the uniform of the highest grade they have held by brevet or other commission in the volunteer service. Approved July 28, 1886. C. 299, S. V. 14, p. 337."

held by him in the Croton Aqueduct Department, and was engaged in completing the new reservoir and appurtenances, and in constructing the stone dam and new storage reservoir at Boyd's Corner in Putnam County.

On May 11, 1868, Mr. Alfred Wingate Craven, Engineer Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Department, resigned his office, after having had for more than twenty years the direction of the engineering of that important department, which included the water supply, the sewerage, the paving, and all work of construction and repairs connected therewith; the duties of which office he discharged with signal ability and faithfulness. Major-General Greene was appointed Mr. Craven's successor, and continued in office until the Croton Aqueduct Department was united with the Street Department, and formed the Department of Public Works, in 1871. He continued the practice of his profession, being engaged at various times; Chief-Engineer of the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia, and made the plans for sewerage of the city of Washington; was consulting engineer for surveying, laying out and improving the streets and parks of the town of Morrisania; Consulting Engineer for Yonkers Water Works, and on plan of water works for Troy and Detroit; on the plan for the new dam for the Croton Water Works; on plan of sewerage for the city of Providence; in making plans for the New York City Central Underground Railway; on plans for additional elevated railways for the city of New York; Consulting Engineer; Civil and Topographical Engineer; Engineer of Construction for work in 23d and 24th Wards under the Commissioners of Parks.

In 1886, he was chairman of a committee to investigate the plan for management and construction of the New Croton Aqueduct so far as the Engineering Department was responsible.

The committee sustained the engineering management, under Benjamin Silliman Church, Esq., Chief Engineer, which decision was approved of by the Croton Aqueduct Commission.

Major-General Greene early took a deep interest in genealogical researches, and has collected a large quantity of matter on that subject in connection with his own family, and of the families of all who are connected with his family by marriage, which includes a large portion of the original families of his native State. He was an early member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and has taken an active part in their proceedings. He served as President of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society from 1877 to 1881.

PATENT TO SAMUEL BAYARD.

Communicated by Gen. Jas. Grant Wilson.

Copy of a patent of New York City property granted by Governor Fletcher to Samuel Bayard, son of Peter Bayard, nephew of Governor-General Stuyvesant, from the original in the possession of the President of the Society.

William the third By the Grace of God, King of England Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, To all to whom these presents shall come or may Sendeth Greeting WHEREAS Our Loving Subject Samuell Bayard of Our Citty of New Yorke Merchant hath by his Peti-

tion presented unto Our Trusty and Beloved Benjamin Fletcher Our Capt. Generall and Governour in chiefe of Our province of New Yorke and territoryes depending thereon in America, prayed Our Grant & confirmation of two Certaine Lotts of Ground situate Lying and Being within Our Said City of New Yorke in the Street within Our Said City commonly called and Known by the name of the Dorf Street, on the South Side of the Said Street and bounded on the East by the Ground of Andreas Teller, on the north by the Said Street on the west by the Ground of Hellena Montas and on the south by the East Rim or Roade of the Said city containing in breadth, Fronting to the Said street & in the Rear thirty six foot and in Length in both Sides Ninety five foot all of English Meesure as also another Lott of ground adjoining thereunto at the rear thereof running into the said Rim in length on the West Side thirty six Foot and on the East side thirty Eight Foot and in breadth into the Extent of the said Length thirty six Foot English Measure So that the said two lotts within the Limits and Bounds aforementioned containe in the Front by the Said Street and in the rear by the Said Rim thirty six Foot & in Length on the East Syde one hundred and thirty three foot & on the West Syde one hundred and thirty one Foot all of English measure, which request WEE being willing to grant KNOW YEE That of Our Special Grace certaine Knowledge and mere Motion We have given granted Ratified and confirmed and by these presents doe for us our heirs and successors give grant Ratify and confirme unto the Said Samuell Bayard all the aforerecited two lotts of ground within the Limitts & bounds aforesaid Together with all and singular the Houses Buildings messuages tenants Shops Cellars sollars chambers rooms entrys wayes passages back sides Lights watter courses Easements wharfs and all other benefitts rights proffitts priviledges comodities hereditaments and appurtenances to the aforerecited Lotts of Ground and messuages therein erected within the limits & bounds aforesaid belonging or in any ways appurtaining To HAVE AND TO HOLD all the aforerecited two lotts of ground within the Limitts & bounds aforesaid Together with all and singular the Houses Buildings mesuages Tenements Shops Cellars sollars chambers roomes Entrys wayes passages yards back sides Lights watercourses easemts wharfs and all other beneffitts rights beneffitts priviledges comodities, heriditam.ts & appurtenances to the aforerecited Lotts of ground & mesuages theron erected within the Limitts and bounds aforesaid belonging or in any wayes appertaining unto the said Samuel Bayard his heirs and assigns To the sole & only proper use Benefit and behoofe of him the said Samuell Bayard his heirs and assigns forever YEELDING Rendering and paying therefore yearly and for every year forever unto us Our heirs and Successors at Our Said City of New Yorke on the Feast day of the Annunciation of Our blessed Virgin Mary if the sum lawfully demanded the yearly rent of one

Benj. Fletcher

pepercorn in lieu and stead of all other rents services dues dutyes and demands whatsoever for the said Lotts of Ground & premisses In Testimony whereof we have caused the Great Seal of our sd. province to be hereunto affixed Wittnesse Our trusty and well beloved Benjamin Fletcher our Capt. Generall and Governour in cheife of Our Province of New York and the Territoryes depending thereon in America and vice admirall of the same Our Lieut. & Commander in cheife of the Militia and of all the forces by Sea and land within Our collony of Connecticutt & of all Forts and places of Strength within the Same in Councill of New Yorke the seventeenth day of June in the ninth yeare of Our Reigne Anno Dom. 1697.

By his excellency's command

David Jannson Ben. Fletcher

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Mr. E. Brockholst Livingston, who kindly contributed "Some Remarks on the Arms of Livingston of New York" to the April number of the Record, sends the following communication: In reference to the above I wish to make some corrections regarding the numeration of the early Lords Livingston of Callendar, as contained in this article, which I have drawn up in tabular form, as being easier to explain by that means than by a written description. From this rough pedigree, those readers of the Record who have access to Dr. Douglas's *Scottish Peerage* will be able to see how mine differs from the one contained in that work from which Burke and other modern compilers have so freely copied. The exact position and Christian name of the *third lord* have been a puzzle to me for some years past, owing to the misleading particulars contained in Douglas, which led me to believe, until a quite recent discovery among the unpublished MSS. in H. M. Register House, at Edinburgh, that the first William, Lord Livingston, was the "Third Lord Livingston:"

Corrected pedigree of the early Lords Livingston, derived from particulars contained in the *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, *Acta Dominorum Concilii*, and other Public Records in the Register House, Edinburgh.

James, 1st Lord = Marian dau:
died, 1467. | of Thomas of Berwick. (?)

James, 2d Lord, married twice, but d. s. p. previous to 1497. — Alexander (?)

James, 3d Lord (not *John*) = Agnes Houstoun.
died about 1504. | m. previous to 1491.

William, 4th Lord, m. Agnes Hepburn, divorced about 1513.

Alexander, 5th Lord, and so on.

Please also print the following list of *Errata*, which have probably arisen from my bad penmanship and the hasty way in which the above article was written:

Page 84, line 10–13, note*, line 14, for "Waughteron," read "Waughtenn."

Page 84, note *, correct the numeration of the Lords Livingston by the above pedigree.

Page 84, note *, line 24, for "Mariotam Tabzoure," read "Mariotam Talzoure."

Page 85, line 12, for "Livingstown," read "Livingstoun."

Page 85, line 16, for "Vignette," read "Signet."

Page 85, line 31, for "*Armoriæ*," read "*Armorial*."

Page 85, note ‡, line 8, for "Earles of Livingston," read "Earles of Linlithgow."

Page 85, note §, for "Stoddart," read "Stodart."
Page 86, line 15, for "Ililoth etc.," read "Kilsyth etc."
Page 86, line 20, for "William, fifth Lord," read "William, sixth Lord."
Page 86, line 30, for "James, second Lord," read "James, third Lord."
London, England, 12th April, 1887. E. B. L.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Salisbury, of New Haven, Conn., are printing "privately" a series of genealogical and biographical monographs, on the families of McCurdy, Lord, Parmelee-Mitchell, Digby-Lynde, Willoughby, Griswold, Pitkin-Wolcott, Ogden-Johnson and Diodati, including notices of the Marvins, Lees, De Wolfs, and other families. It is not a mere collection of names and dates, but *a book of family history*, as well as a genealogical record, full of new facts, obtained in this country and abroad; a work of great and ever-increasing interest to present and future generations of these families and their allies; and also valuable to genealogists, and other antiquaries or students of history, generally. The monographs will fill from 500 to 600 pages, in two parts, 4to; and will be accompanied by twenty full chart-pedigrees, on bond-paper, with authenticated coats of arms and carefully prepared indexes of family names.

Subscriptions are invited for copies *at cost*. The edition will consist of 300 copies: the cost of 250 of these, bound in bevelled boards, cloth, gilt tops, with the pedigrees separately bound, will be $18 each; that of 50 copies on larger paper, bound with the pedigrees uncut, will be $20 each. In this estimate no account is made of great expenses incurred by the authors in the collection of materials for the work, during many years, in this country and in Europe; nor of the labor of composition and preparation for the press.

A few copies of the chart-pedigrees, separately bound, without the text, are offered at $8 for the set—the expense of these being large in proportion to that of the rest of the work.

Application for copies may be made to the authors, as above.

Can any reader of the Record tell where came Nicholas Bayly or Bailey, of West Chester County, New York, 1656–60? He is supposed to have been an ancestor of the late Rear-Admiral Baily. Was not the name Bayly, Baly, or Bailey sometimes confounded with Dayly, Daly, or Dailey in the records of the old Dutch Reformed Church, New York? In those records, Nathan Daly and Nathan Baly seemed to be the same person (See the Record, vol. xvi. p. 901), and possibly Nicholas Dayley may be Nicholas Bayly.

Captain Brian Newton, in his Journal, 1656, mentions "Mr. Baly" at Oost Dorp, West Chester County, as leading a meeting, in prayer. Was not this Nicholas Bailey?
Forked River, N. Y. EDWIN SALTER.

Mr. R. H. Tilley, of Newport, Rhode Island, requests us to direct attention to his American *Genealogical Queries*. We print the following extracts from his circular. The circular itself can be procured upon application to Mr. Tilley.

"I take pleasure in calling your attention to the fact that I am preparing for publication my *Genealogical Queries* for 1887, and I desire all who intend to insert queries therein to send them as soon as possible.

"My purpose is to have it ready and distributed as soon after July 1 as possible, sending a copy to each public library, State library, Historical Society, and every person known to be interested in genealogy, in the United States and Canada; 103 copies will also be sent to England. By this distribution a large circulation is insured among the very persons with whom you would wish to correspond.

"The cost of inserting a query, limited to ten (10) lines, will be $2. State just what you wish to know, in as few lines as possible, giving the first place to the most important items, that they may be properly arranged. This will bring your query before many persons who may be interested in the same family, and must result in a great advantage to you at a small cost.

"I have the address of nearly one thousand persons who are at work on family history, and I wish to obtain the names of all so engaged, that a copy of the *Queries* may be sent to them."

The inquiries of our esteemed correspondent, W. H., in regard to the Willetts, have been already answered in the Record, vol. x., p. 181 and vol. xiii., p. 97. From the statements made there it appears that the first Thomas Willett, who came

from Bristol, England, married, in 1643, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Cornell, and was the father of the third Thomas Willett, afterward known as Col. Thomas Willett of Flushing. This gentleman married Helena, daughter of Elbert Elbertse Stoothoff of Brooklyn. The printed pedigrees undoubtedly derive the descent of Col. Marinus Willett from Samuel, the youngest son of the Mayor. A condensed pedigree will be found in Savage's Dictionary, and a larger one in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, vol. ii., p. 376. Our respected correspondent will permit us to observe that it hardly seems necessary to call these in question, unless positive proof that they require correction can be produced.

THE writer of the BEVERHOUDT article in the April RECORD requests that the following corrections be made. For Roux (p. 91, l. 11) read Bordeaux; for Breasher (p. 92) read Brewster; for 1758, read 1736; for cousin (p. 93) read granddaughter. It is but fair to say that the editors and printers strictly followed the manuscript, and that, as the compiler gracefully acknowledges, they were rendered necessary by his own lapses "*et cum et penne.*"

MR. E. de V. VERMONT, the accomplished author of *America Heraldica*, a valuable work which we have had occasion to commend in the RECORD, has been appointed editor of a new monthly illustrated periodical, to be called *The Curio*. It is to be devoted to Genealogy, Biography, Heraldry, book-plates, rare books and engravings and accounts of old furniture and plate and other relics of colonial days. It will be a quarto, of 48 pages monthly, and will be in every respect first-class. It will include among its regular contributors Sir Bernard Burke, Dr. Jackson Howard, Charles Sotheran, Bishop Seton, George R. Howell, and other gentlemen well versed in the departments which they intend to fill. The first number of *The Curio* is to appear in September next.

WILLIAM PEPPERRELL, Esq., Governor of New England, was made a baronet 20 George II., Nov. 15, 1746, being No. 1032 in the list. The blazon of the arms in the engraving is Argent a chevron gules between three pineapples vert; on a canton of the second a fleur-de-lis of the first. This agrees with the blazon given by Burke and Berry. The canton azure a fleur-de-lis or, given in *America Heraldica*, appears to be a difference borne by a London family of the same name, probably a younger branch. The crest is Out of a mural coronet or an armed arm embowed grasping a staff, proper, thereon a flag argent. Burke adds two laurel branches issuing from the coronet proper. The winged boy and the shield-shaped mirror are a mere fancy of the artist and are no part of the arms.

THE writer of the "Genealogical Sketch of the Family of Enoch Crosby" in our April number, asserts that Cooper founded his famous character of *The Spy* on the adventures of Crosby, adding, "that Crosby was the hero admits of no doubt." The novelist's daughter, in a recent article contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly*, has clearly shown that this is a mistake, and another writer in the May number of the *Magazine of American History* makes the same assertion. Cooper first heard of Enoch Crosby several years after the appearance of *The Spy*, and frequently stated that his sole foundation for the character of Harvey Birch was a conversation with Governor Jay, in which the latter related the story of the great services rendered by a secret agent of the government, whose name he *never revealed*. J. G. W.

WE take pleasure in presenting in this number of the RECORD the third of our series of portraits of the Presidents of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. The October issue will contain a portrait of Mr. De Lancey, to be followed by that of Dr. Henry R. Stiles, which will complete the series of Presidents of the Society.

CAN any reader of the RECORD furnish information as to the parentage and ancestry of Hon. PETER VANDERVOORT, who was born 29th March, 1751? His wife was Ann Kouvenhoven, whom he married 3d September, 1771. Their daughter, Margaret Vandervoort, married Hon. Elisha W. King, of New York city. Any data relating to the early history of the Vandervoort family will be gratefully received.

GENEALOGIST.

MR. EDWIN SALTER sends the following reply to inquiries about THOMAS AND ELIJAH CLARK, in recent numbers of the RECORD: Elijah Clark lived in that part of old Gloucester county which was set off as the new county of Atlantic in 1837. He

owned mills near the Forks of Little Egg Harbor. Rev. P. V. Fithian, in his Journal, 1775, says that he was "a man of fortune and taste," and also a "man of integrity and piety, an Israelite indeed." And, he adds, "O Religion, thou hast one warm and unfeigned advocate in good and useful Mrs. Clark." Clark's "little settlement," and "Mr. Clark's little log meeting-house," are frequently mentioned in journals of Presbyterian ministers. The meeting-house was of cedar logs, twenty-five feet square. Upon nearly the same site, near the village of Pleasant Mills, now stands a Methodist meeting-house. I find Clark's Mills named in a road survey 1762. It is possible that some information of the Clarks may be obtained from Rev. Allen H. Brown, of Camden, N. J., who is well versed in the history of Atlantic county, and in the religious history of South Jersey. E. S.

OBITUARY.

Thomas Fortescue Rochester, M. D., one of the foremost physicians in this State, died at his home in Buffalo, N. Y., May 24, 1887, after a lingering illness from kidney disease.

The son of Thomas Hart Rochester, fifth mayor of the city of Rochester, in this State, he was born Oct. 8, 1823. In 1845 he graduated in the Arts at Geneva College, New York, and in 1848 he received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

After a year spent in Bellevue Hospital, New York, and a year and a half in Europe, he began to practise his profession in this city, where he remained for two years. Then he removed to Buffalo, where he was appointed Professor in its Medical College, and during his life filled the highest professional positions in his adopted city and in the State. All measures wisely devised to promote the professional, scientific, religious, and artistic interests of Buffalo found in him an ardent and prominent supporter. Many communications from his pen appeared in the Buffalo *Medical Journal* and elsewhere.

He married, May 6, 1852, Margaret Munro, daughter of Rt. Rev. Wm. C. Delancey, D. D. Several children survive.

Dr. Rochester's grandfather was Col. Nathaniel Rochester, deputy commissary general in the Continental army, who, with several others, removed from Hagerstown, Md., to the Genesee country, on account of their dislike to slaveholding. The city of Rochester, in this State, bears his name. The emigrant's ancestor was an Englishman who settled in Virginia. E. E.

Edward Henry Durell was born in Portsmouth, N. H., July 14, 1810. He was a son of the Chief Justice of the State and United States District Attorney under President Jackson. After studying at Phillips Exeter Academy, Edward was entered at Harvard as one of the class of sixty-five graduated in 1831. He studied law and settled in New Orleans. After the capture of that city by Admiral Farragut, Mr. Durell was called upon to construct a new municipal government, and drafted the so-called bureau system, which remained in force from July, 1862, till some years after the war. He was for a time mayor of the city, and in 1863 was appointed by President Lincoln United States Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana. He resigned from the bench in 1874, and from 1875 till his death, March 29, 1887, resided chiefly in Schoharie, N. Y., engaged in literary pursuits, leaving, among other works in manuscript, a "History of Seventeen Years from 1860 to the Retiring of the Federal Army from Louisiana and South Carolina." Judge Durell was buried from St. Thomas' Episcopal Church at Dover, N. H., on the 5th of April, and a funeral address was delivered by the Rev. J. M. Durell, who mentioned that Wendell Phillips and John Lothrop Motley were among his class-mates and friends. This eminent jurist left no children, but his wife, to whom he was married in 1875, survives him. Mrs. Durell has in preparation for publication a volume of his historical and other writings.

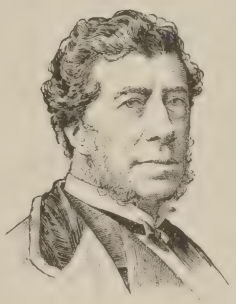
J. G. W.

BOOK NOTICES.

Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography. Edited by James Grant Wilson and John Fiske. Vol. II., 768 pp., 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1887.

The second volume of this valuable work, which has already been twice mentioned in the Record, keeps up the high character of its predecessor. Extending from the letter C nearly to the end of G and including such names as DeLancey, Dix, Doane, Edison, Edwards, Emerson, Everett, Fairfax, Fillmore, Hamilton Fish, Forrest, Franklin, Fulton, Garfield, Grant, Greeley, and Greene, it gives a large and varied mass of information. It contains, in addition to nearly three hundred woodcuts inserted in the text, ten full-page portraits from steel engavings, of which that of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, and one of Gen. Nathaniel Greene from the celebrated painting by Trumbull, are especially noteworthy. As illustrations of the artistic character of the work we give two vignette portraits of ex-President Fillmore and of ex-Gov-

Millard Fillmore



Hamilton Fish

ernor Fish. The articles vary in length from a few lines to fifteen pages, and appear to have been prepared with much care and diligence, avoiding alike prolixity and that obscurity which is apt to arise from unskilful condensation. They are concise and clear. Among the contributors are Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Admiral Porter, the Rev. Dr. Dix, Francis Parkman, Lawrence Barrett, Robert C. Winthrop, and Oliver Johnson. The third volume, covering H to L inclusive, is to appear early in the autumn. The accompanying portraits are examples of the fifteen hundred which the Cyclopædia will contain, autographs appearing with each one of them, as seen on this page.

McClellan's Own Story. The War for the Union, the Soldiers who Fought it, the Civilians who Directed it, and his Relations to it and to them. By George B. McClellan, late Major-General Commanding the Armies. New York: Charles L. Webster & Company. 1887. 8vo, viii., 678 pp. Maps and illustrations.

To the many who will probably take up this volume, as we have done, with a deeply seated prejudice toward and distrust of General McClellan's services to the country, this volume will prove a revelation. The public has had many occasions, in these latter days of "war articles" and "war books" which have deluged our magazines and our reading-tables, to reverse its previously settled judgments as to the merits and

demerits of many of the principal actors in our last great military struggle. "All things (even justice to one's memory) come to him who waits :" and no one, certainly, among vilified and misunderstood men, ever waited more quietly and heroically for the time when he should be fairly judged by his fellow-men than George B. McClellan. No one can rise from the perusal of these Memoirs, illuminated as they are, here and there, by private letters, in which his soul revealed itself in the sanctity of conjugal confidence, without feeling that McClellan, whatever may have been his faults (and he claimed no perfection for himself), was a loyal, brave, and patient soldier ; drawing his strength from the highest source of all human strength, and content, in his knowledge of his own motives and actions, to abide the judgment of the future.

The following extract from a letter written by Gen. McClellan, to a friend who suggested that they and their respective families should take a voyage together "until we come to the land where it is always afternoon," may, perhaps, be read with profit even by genealogists.

"I fancy that we will never reach that 'land where it is always afternoon,' in any ship built by mortal hands. Our fate is to work, and still to work, as long as there is any work left in us ; and I do not doubt that it is best. For I can't help thinking that, when we reach that other and far better land, we shall still have work to do throughout the long ages, only we will then see, as we go on, that it is all done for the Master and under His own Eye ; and we will like it, and never grow weary of it, as we often do here when we don't clearly see to what end we are working, and our work brings us in contact with all sorts of men and things not pleasant to rub against. I suppose that the more we work here the better we shall be trained for that other work, which, after all, is the end towards which we move, or ought to be moving.

* * * * *

"I would like to take the 'belongings' and sail for that quiet land ; but we will have to wait some little time yet, and I suppose each one will reach it alone, and the first arrived wait for the others." The editor, William C. Prime, has done his share of the work with grateful fidelity, and the value of the "story" is largely enhanced by the biographical sketch with which he has prefaced it. H. R. S.

The Early History of Southampton, L. I., New York. With Genealogies. Second edition. 8vo. Weed, Parsons & Co., Albany. 1887.

This, though nominally a second edition, has been so thoroughly revised, enlarged, and rewritten as to be practically a new work. It has grown from a modest duodecimo into a handsome octavo, illustrated with many engravings of old buildings and of coats of arms and by reprints of early documents relating to the settlement of the town. The object of the author was, to give, not so much a complete history, as a picture of life and struggles of the early settlers, though he does also record many interesting facts and occurrences of later date. Southampton was one of those curious settlements in the eastern part of Long Island which found themselves able to carry out, even more than New England itself, strictly puritan ideas of civilization. The early laws were strict and stringent. Heresy was to be punished by death, dissent from the established government of the Church by banishment. The laws were such as were "given by Moses to the common-wealth of Israel, soe far forth as they bee of moral that is of perpetual and universal equity." They were brief but definite ; no less than twelve offences were made capital ; two were to be punished with banishment, and four by some corporal punishment or fine. The directness and simplicity of these early laws are a curious contrast to the voluminous prolixity of modern legislation. No doubt these communities have had every opportunity of carrying out their ideas in practice, for they were long unmolested by rival religions. It is only within half a century that the English Church has penetrated beyond the western bounds of Brookhaven. Their history, therefore, affords an interesting study to theologians, moralists, and historians, as well as to students of social science, to whom it is of consequence to know what principles will best develop themselves, as the author expresses it, "in purity of morals and sobriety of life."

The genealogical part of the book is well done, and shows great care and labor. What were in the first edition mere outlines have developed into full and elaborate pedigrees. The arms have been inserted, only upon sufficient evidence of their having been borne in successive generations ; and the blazoning is a decided improvement upon Mr. Howell's former endeavors in that direction.

Bibliographia Genealogica Americana : an Alphabetical Index to American Genealogies and Pedigrees. By Daniel S. Durrie. Third edition. Albany. Munsell. 1886.

This excellent work has reached its third, and, as Mr. Durrie hopes, its final edition. It contains about twenty thousand references, or 6,500 more than the second edition, which was published in 1878. The idea of the first edition has been enlarged, though the original title of the book has been retained. Several hundred volumes of historical and genealogical publications have been examined in detail, and the aim of the compiler has been to make his work complete and thorough. Of the utility of such a book to genealogists and historians it is unnecessary to speak ; and we need do no more than commend the diligence and industry of the accomplished author.

History of Salt Lake City. By authority of the City Council and under the Supervision of a Committee appointed by the Council and Author. Revising Committee, John R. Winder, R. T. Burton, George A. Mears, S. J. Jonasson, and George Reynolds. Edward W. Tullidge, Publisher and Proprietor, Salt Lake City, Utah, Star Printing Company. 1886. 896 pp. quarto. With Biographical Addenda, 172 pages, and an Appendix of 56 pages, on *Journals, Mines, Banks, Schools, Colleges, Mineral Springs, and Societies* of Utah. 42 steel engravings of Brigham Young and his followers and their fac-simile autographs, by H. R. Hall & Sons, of N. Y.

This handsome volume, admirably printed on excellent paper and finely illustrated, would be much enhanced in value by a complete Index, instead of the too usual so-called "Index" or Tables of Contents, noted too briefly by 92 chapter headings.

The biographies commence at page 896 and begin with that of *Brigham Young*, followed by that of *Heber C. Kimball*, John Taylor, George Q. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith, Wilford Woodruff, Orson Pratt, Erastus Snow, George A. Smith, Parley P. Pratt, Willard Richards, Newell K. Whitney, Bishop Edward Hunter, Wm. B. Preston, Feramorz Little, James Sharp, Francis Armstrong, Alexander C. Pyper, Henry W. Lawrence, Wm. S. Godbe, Joseph R. Walker, David F. Walker, Benjamin G. Raybould, Caleb W. West, Arthur L. Thomas, John T. Caine, Horace S. Eldredge, Wm. Jennings, Wm. H. Hooper, Thomas G. Webber, H. W. Naisbitt, Franklin D. Richards, Lorenzo Snow, Angus M. Cannon, Amos Milton Musser, John Nicholson, James Moyle, Joseph C. Kingsbury, Joseph Bull, Herbert Pembroke, Henry Grow, Hiram B. Clawson, Franklin S. Richards, Charles W. Penrose, George Reynolds, George Romney, Henry Dinwood, Elias Morris, Richard B. Margetts, Philip Pugsley, Judge Elias Smith, Judge Zerubbabel Snow, Daniel Spencer, John C. Cutler, Leonard W. Hardy, John Kirkman. Of these nearly sixty people, about twenty were of New England and many from New York, and several of Scotch ancestry or birth. One cannot but be forcibly impressed with the strong physical and evident intellectual strength of these followers of Mormonism, as indicated by the portraits given. The *acuteness* and *openness* of countenance of the Yankee independent thinker and doer are markedly portrayed on many of these portraits. A. H. Rayleih strongly resembles Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, and Editor E. L. T. Harrison is suggestive of Judge Barrett, of New York.

This volume will doubtless ever be regarded as the best exponent of the followers of the Mormon prophet Smith and his adherents which has yet appeared. The Mormon account of the conflict between Mormonism and the United States Courts is given in full. W. F. H.

DONATIONS.

From the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Report of the Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting. 8vo. Madison, Wisconsin, 1887. Catalogue of Books on the War of the Rebellion and Slavery, in the Library of the Society. 8vo. Madison, Wis. 1887.

From the American Catholic Historical Society. Researches, Vol III., No. 3. 8vo. Philadelphia. 1887. List of Officers, Members, Etc.

From Rt. Rev. William Stevens Perry, D.D. Discourse on the 100th Anniversary of the Consecration of the Rt. Rev. William White, D.D., Bishop of Penn. By the Donor. 8vo. Davenport, Iowa. 1887.

From the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio. Catalogue of the Torrence Papers. 8vo. Cincinnati, Ohio. 1887.

From the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education. Circular of Information, No. 2, 1886. 8vo. Washington, D. C., 1887. Report of the Commissioners of Education, 1884–85. 8vo. Washington, D. C. 1886.

From C. J. Hambleton. Hambleton Family. 8vo. Chicago, Ill. 1887.

From Rev. Beverley R. Betts. Proceedings of the Bench and Bar of New York City on the Retirement of Chief Justice Daly. 8vo. The City of Brooklyn, A Half Century's Progress. 8vo. New York. 1886.

From E. B. Livingston. Plates containing the Livingston Arms. London, England.

From Bernard Quaritch. Sale Catalogue of the Third Portion of the Hartley Library. 2 vols. 8vo. London. 1887.

From E. de V. Vermont. America Heraldica. Parts 7 and 8, with five plates. By the Donor. Folio. New York. 1887.

From Isaac W. Hammond, Deputy Secretary of State, Concord, N. H. Dedication of the Statue of Daniel Webster, June 17, 1886. 8vo. Manchester. 1886.

From Samuel Briggs. Origin and Developments of the Almanack. 8vo. Cleveland. 1887.

From Patrick Chalmers. "Adhesive Postage Stamp," a Letter. By the Donor. London. 1887.

From New York Historical Society. The Opening, the Use, and the Future of Our Domain on this Continent. By Rev. George E. Ellis, D.D., LL.D. 8vo. New York. 1887.

From Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, D.D. Year Book of the (Collegiate) Protestant Reformed Dutch Church of N. Y. City. 12mo. New York. 1887. Fifty Years of Church Life. By the Donor. 8vo. New York. 1887.

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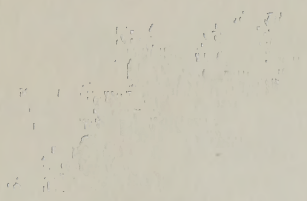

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